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IE WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, partly cloudy. Temp. 1 (61-75). Friday, fair. LONDON: Thursday, fair. Temp. 14-57-73). Friday, fair. CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Thursday, Temp. 15-30 (59-86). NEW YORK: Thursday, cloudy. Temp. 7 (64-84).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	22 Dr.	Netherlands	1.75 Fior.
Algeria	3.00 Din.	Iceland	150 Lkr.	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S.	India	Rs. 8	Norway	3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.400 Din.	Iran	70 Rials	Oman	0.425 Rials
Belgium	23 B.Fr.	Israel	I.£17.00	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	250 Mills	Italy	500 Lire	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Jordan	0.300 Fils	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh.	Kenya	Shs. 8.00	Spain	80 Pes.
Egypt	50 P.	Kuwait	0.300 Fils	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	22 P.	Lebanon	0.275	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Tunisia	325 Din.
France	3 F.	Luxembourg	25 L.Fr.	Turkey	T.L. 15
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	50 35
Great Britain	20 P.	Morocco	3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia	22 D.

OPEC Meeting Is Deadlocked On Oil Prices

From Agency Dispatches

GENEVA, June 27 — OPEC oil nisters failed after two days of ensive bargaining to reach agree-nt on a unified oil price increase decided to go into a third day negotiations in an attempt to ak their deadlock.

"There was no agreement," Li-an Oil Minister Ezzedin Mabruk d after today's meeting — two nary sessions followed by a ee-hour face-to-face session be-een the ministers alone.

The 13 ministers agreed to recon-e at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

Conference officials said the nisters were close to a compro-se unified pricing structure but not reach a final accord on ex-prices.

But Qatari Oil Minister Khalifa Thani said he was confident an agreement would be reached. "There will be a unified price system," he said.

Saudi Arabia was holding up against too great an increase demanded by such OPEC radicals as Libya and Iran.

Libya's Minister Mabruk said: "There was no agreement." He said a majority wanted a benchmark price of $18.50 a barrel with a ceiling of $23.50 including premiums.

Saudi Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani has said that any price above $20 a barrel would be "abnormal."

Many of the ministers showed obvious signs of strain and exhaustion as the horsetrading dragged on.

Indications were that the new price for Arab light crude oil, the grade used by OPEC in setting its base price and which is primarily produced by Saudi Arabia, would be between $18 and $20 dollars a barrel.

Other nations, which produce better quality oil, would continue to tack on a differential to reflect their oil's quality.

These differentials, or premiums, are normal in OPEC. Until recently, they rarely were more than $1.50 a barrel. But because many nations have grown dissastisfied with OPEC's base price in recent months, they have increased the premium to as much as $4.

Analysts said, however, that those premiums would probably be reduced to old levels if the base price were increased.

So a base price of, say, $18.50 a barrel, would produce a total price of $20 a barrel with the addition of the premium, according to the plan outlined by Sheikh Al-Thani.

The OPEC accord followed several days of wrangling between Saudi Arabia — OPEC's largest member — and the cartel's 12 other nations.

The Saudis were demanding a price of $18 dollars a barrel, while more radical members were asking as much as $27 and several other nations lined up behind a $20 base price.

oll Reaches 21 n Ship Collision off Italian Coast

ROME, June 27 (NYT) — The arred bodies of 17 crew members re found today aboard the ench freighter Emmanuel Del-as, after a collision with the Ital-n tanker Vera Berligieri yesterday orning in dense fog off the Italian ast west of Rome. Four other dies had been recovered yester-y and seven men were still miss-g.

The accident occurred about 20 utical miles off Civitavecchia. e tanker, still burning fiercely, nk this morning with most of its rgo of aviation fuel, diesel oil and soline. The sinking averted the reat of an explosion and freed the eck of the freighter.

The disabled ships had been cked together since the bow of e freighter, the larger of the two ssels, rammed at a right angle to the port side of the tanker.

The charred bodies were found the living quarters and engine om of the Emmanuel Delmas as was being towed toward Civita-cchia.

ntitrust Case Ruling

BM Gets a Huge Order, But Isn't Happy About It

By Larry Kramer

WASHINGTON, June 27 (WP) A federal judge yesterday ordered IBM to comply with a government subpoena that the company says will require it to turn over ore than 5 billion documents om 120 countries at a cost of ore than $1 billion and 62,000 an-years of work.

In a 35-page opinion, U.S. District Court Judge David Edelstein New York said he found the government request for the confidential information "to be neither unasonable nor oppressive" under e Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

The government filed suit ainst IBM Jan. 17, 1969, charging the huge conglomerate with onopolizing the computer indus-y.

The subpoena requires IBM hairman Frank Cary to produce e documents when he appears at deposition in the trial. The government says it needs the data to etermine the extent of any relief victims of monopoly if it wins its se against IBM.

Cross-Examination

The case went to trial May 19, 975, and is not close to comple-on. After the government took ree years to present its case, IBM egan counterarguments in April, 978. The current issue involves the overnment's cross-examination of r. Cary, who will appear as a de-nse witness.

In addition to objecting to the weeping nature of the subpoena, calling for everything IBM has," Mr. Cary claims it violates the ourth Amendment prohibition gainst unreasonable searches and eizures.

Rejecting that argument, Mr. delstein said, "It strains common ense to conclude that the Fourth mendment was meant to protect . . . a private litigant in the course f civil litigation."

Government attorneys have offered to negotiate with IBM over he size of the request and the actual documents needed. Officials say hey never expected the final request to be anywhere near as broad s IBM claims it is.

It is expected that government nd IBM attorneys will meet to negotiate limiting the subpoena.

But IBM chief counsel Thomas Barr already has told the court in chambers that "it will at least be very many months before we could resume the trial, and frankly, your honor, perhaps years."

Mr. Barr has said the government subpoena would "have a catastrophic effect on the trial," and he has told Mr. Edelstein that the "only possible consequence" would be that "the trial will now, must now, be adjourned for a very long period of time . . . I cannot see any other alternative."

Officially, IBM would say only that it was "studying the ruling and its implications for the future of the trial."

The trial, already the longest antitrust case in history, has filled more than 94,000 pages of transcript and produced 9,000 exhibits in 616 trial days. More than 70 witnesses have been heard.

AP

Lebanese examine remains of one of the downed Syrian jets.

Tokyo Economic Summit Starts, Carter-Giscard Tension Seen

By Hobart Rowen

TOKYO, June 27 (WP) — The fifth annual heads-of-state economic summit opens here tomorrow against a background of rising international tension over energy, in which the seven nations involved agree that consumption must be reduced, but as yet have not arrived at a way to do it.

Symbolizing the atmosphere was a tart rebuttal by a White House official to critical comments by French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing in a Newsweek magazine interview. President Carter, it was reported yesterday, read the interview and was said to be angered by it. "It does not go down well," said a U.S. official. "There is an accusatory tone in Giscard's remarks."

What enraged the Carter team was Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's sarcastic observation, "They haven't started," to the interviewer's comment that "the Americans have not yet succeeded in reducing consumption."

The European charge that the United States is profligate in the use of oil "is an easy explanation, a cop-out," a high U.S. official said. "We have cut our consumption very substantially, as much or more in relation to gross national product as most countries in Europe."

Less Backbiting

He added that if the summit is to be a success, what is needed is less backbiting, "and for all of us to make a commitment to cut consumption from wherever we are."

Despite the tone of recrimination, a potentially unifying factor is the knowledge that failure of the seven nations to come up with some formula that is credible to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries could be a disaster.

After word of Mr. Carter's annoyance with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was put out, a high American official said, "The U.S. remains determined to have a successful summit. And a successful summit would be one in which we make clear to OPEC and the rest of the world our determination to reach an agreement to cut oil consumption this year and next, expressed in quantitative terms."

Mr. Carter and Japanese Premier Masayoshi Ohira, who have been in close touch on the energy question for the past three days of their bilateral meeting, have rejected a five-year freeze on oil imports through 1985, as proposed by the European Economic Community.

They fear not only that such a move would precipitate a severe economic recession, but argue that it is impossible now to foresee what the level of oil imports or consumption ought to be five years hence.

Country-by-Country

Officials say, moreover, that OPEC is more concerned about a specific and meaningful reduction in oil demand in the next few years. The United States and Japan would prefer to see country-by-country limits on oil imports, "a clear signal to OPEC that the West means business."

At his "town meeting" yesterday in Shimoda, 110 miles southwest of Tokyo, Mr. Carter stressed that solution of the energy problem is the chief issue facing the world leaders, all of whom have now arrived in Tokyo. On his return from Shimoda, Mr. Carter met separately for the first time with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Canadian Prime Minister Joe Clark.

Mr. Carter said at Shimoda that "Together we must restrain and reduce our imports. Together we must reduce waste and conserve our precious energy supplies. Together we must find ways to explore and to develop alternate energy supplies and new technologies of solar power and synthetic fuels."

But a specific formula that would have some common element for cutting imports, and which would at the same time take into account the special circumstances of individual nations, is proving elusive.

Aides of the seven nations working on a draft communique indicated today that there are big gaps in the language. The earlier prediction by U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, that this summit, in contrast to others, would not be "pre-cooked," is proving to be true.

The second most important topic to be discussed at the summit concerns the Indochinese refugees. The large and continuing flow of "boat people" is placing a severe burden

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

- **Suburban business begins to slump as the U.S. fuel crisis widens. Page 7.**
- **The House of Representatives backs a crash program to develop synthetic fuels, Page 3.**

Associated Press

The British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, clasped President Carter's hand when they met in Tokyo yesterday at the U.S. Embassy on the eve of the summit conference of seven nations.

In Clash Over Lebanon

Israel Planes Down 5 Syrian Fighters

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, June 27 (WP) — In the first aerial clash since the Yom Kippur war in 1973, Israeli warplanes today shot down five MiG-21 fighters of the Syrian Air Force over the coast of southern Lebanon, the government announced.

Although Syria claimed that two Israeli aircraft were downed, Israel said that all its planes returned to base following attacks on Palestinian bases. Military officials said that in addition to the five Syrian MiGs that were shot down, two or three others were believed hit by the Israeli aircraft, but they were not confirmed as downed. F-15 fighter-bombers and Israeli-made Kfir jets were involved in the battle.

It was the first time that F-15s have engaged in aerial combat anywhere.

Although Syrian planes have approached Israeli aircraft over southern Lebanon on several occasions, they had never engaged them before. In 1974 Syria claimed that its anti-aircraft had downed 4 Israeli jets over Mount Herman in a single day, but this was denied by Israel.

It was not clear tonight whether Syria decided to intercept the Israeli planes simply out of growing frustration over repeated Israeli air strikes into southern Lebanon, or whether the incident reflected in some way the instability in Syria arising out of challenges to the government of President Hafez al-Assad.

Today's Israeli strike in Lebanon was the third in a week, and the 10th in the past two months, and the Syrians are known to have strengthened their aircraft detection systems and their anti-aircraft positions with Soviet SAM missiles. Syria has about 30,000 troops stationed in Lebanon, as the backbone of the Arab peacekeeping force created in 1976 in an attempt to end the Lebanese civil war.

There were conflicting accounts of today's air battles in Tel Aviv, Beirut and Damascus, with Syria claiming that two "hostile" planes were shot down and that four of its own aircraft were hit. The Phalangist radio in Beirut said that an Israeli pilot and crew member were captured when they bailed out of their damaged aircraft over southern Lebanon.

Israeli military sources called the reports "absolute nonsense," and said that all aircraft returned to bases here. The Israeli Air Force commander, Gen. David Ivri, said that two separate battles unfolded in the skies between the coastal city of Sidon and Beirut as the Israeli aircraft approached Palestinian targets south of Sidon, and in Damour and just north of the port city of Tyre.

Gen. Ivri said each battle took

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Favors Major Amendments

Senate GOP Leader Baker Takes Tough SALT Stand

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, June 27 (IHT) — The U.S.-Soviet Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty sank into deeper trouble in the Senate today as Republican leader Howard Baker announced he would "work diligently" to defeat it unless it is amended to remove "a substantial strategic superiority" he said it allows the Soviet Union.

Sen. Baker, R-Tenn., told a news conference today he was willing to work for amendments to the SALT-2 treaty with the objective of improving and ratifying it. But, he added, "I am not willing to do that while the administration assumes an adamant position in opposition to meaningful amendments, nor under Soviet threats of 'grave consequences' if the Senate and the American people don't knuckle under."

Sen. Baker, who is expected to be a presidential candidate next year, thus joined a growing body of senators rejecting Soviet warnings that arms negotiations would end if the Senate does not approve the SALT-2 treaty without change.

If such warnings by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev recently at the Vienna summit or Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on Monday were designed to help President Carter in winning Senate approval, they are proving to be counterproductive. Senators jealously guard their constitutional "advise and consent" role and bristling rejections by SALT critics of the Soviet cautions range from "blackmail" to telling the Kremlin to "go to hell."

"I think Gromyko killed the SALT treaty," said Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., last night.

Improving Its Chances

Even the treaty's floor manager, Senate Foreign Relations Chairman Frank Church, D-Idaho, said Moscow must be made to understand that the Senate is likely to adopt some amendments, reservations or understandings concerning the treaty. He hinted to reporters yesterday that ways are being considered to alter it only enough to improve its ratification chances but not enough to cause Moscow to reject it.

Mr. Carter and his top advisers have urged that SALT-2, the product of almost seven years of negotiations with the Russians, be ratified without change since it is "so clearly" in the interests of U.S. security. But many senators fear it gives the Soviet Union a nuclear edge over the United States.

Sen. Baker announced his conditional opposition today "with regret, for I had hoped that a treaty I felt was inadequate could be improved and strengthened and be made acceptable."

The Washington Post

Sen. Howard Baker

But, he said, "in the best light, this treaty is not favorable to the United States . . . It is inequitable in that it provides a substantial strategic superiority to the Soviet Union."

Senator's Warning

And he warned: "If the administration does not signal a willingness to consider amendments, and if the Soviet government does not desist in trying to threaten the Senate, then I will work diligently and, I trust, effectively to defeat this treaty."

Yesterday, SALT critic Sen. Jake Garn, R-Utah, unveiled six specific amendments that amount to an "alternate treaty" that would force both the United States and the Soviet Union to eliminate 650 strategic weapon launchers from their arsenals.

Sen. Mark Hatfield, R-Ore., also proposed an amendment yesterday to freeze the U.S. and Soviet nuclear stockpiles at present levels.

Other senators have announced amendments, foreshadowing a hard debate, which will start in late summer. Ratification requires approval by two-thirds of senators voting.

Sen. Baker said he finds the treaty deficient in three categories as follows:

- Misunderstanding exists over whether the Soviet Union would permit mobile basing of the proposed new U.S. MX missile. "I was disturbed . . . by press reports indicating that the Soviet Union disputes the propriety of the mobile basing mode of the MX missile," he said.
- The treaty does not provide for adequate monitoring and verification of Soviet compliance with its arms limitation terms. He said the language allows the Russians to say, "We'll let you know whatever we want you to know about our missiles tests."
- It would permit "a vast inequality," favoring the Soviet Union, in weapons systems. The 308 heavy missiles allowed to the Soviet arsenal "have firepower equal to all of our strategic ballistic missile systems put together." The Soviet Backfire bomber, which Moscow contends is not strategic in range, "should be included."

Sen. Garn's proposal calls for staged cuts in U.S. and Soviet nuclear arms, starting at the level foreseen by SALT-2 but cutting deeper at the end of 1981 and deeper still by the end of 1983. Instead of the treaty's limit of 2,250 on strategic launchers, he seeks a limit of 1,600.

Sen. Garn, a former Navy pilot, also proposes a formula for limiting both the Soviet Backfire bomber and the U.S. FB-111 bomber, many of which are based in Britain. He suggests the Backfire could be counted as the equivalent of three-fourths of a strategic launcher, and an FB-111 as one-half, and said he would introduce an amendment to that effect.

Iran Worried as Opium Crop Expands — Addiction, Traffic Widen

By David Lamb

TEHRAN, June 27 — The fields of western Iran are ablaze with red poppy blossoms. Under a broiling sun, thousands of women and children are harvesting what could be the country's biggest opium crop of the century.

Iranian narcotics officers say that the country has 65,000 acres of poppies under cultivation this season. Farmers, they say, have taken advantage of a breakdown in law enforcement under the Islamic revolution to capitalize on high opium prices.

With favorable growing conditions, the Iranian poppies are expected to yield 600 tons of opium. An official estimated that up to two-thirds of this would find its way into the European and U.S. markets.

300 Executed

At the same time, authorities say that domestic use of narcotics is spreading as a result of the ban on the sale of alcohol. Iran, a country of 35 million, has 170,000 registered addicts. "The problem has gotten completely out of hand," a narcotics agent said. "But we don't have enough people to enforce the laws, and besides, the law in Iran today is only what the revolutionaries say it is at the moment."

Although 300 drug traffickers were executed here between 1969 and 1976, Iran has long been a link between Afghan and Pakistani growers and Turkish dealers who have access to the European and U.S. markets. The illicit trade here is reportedly controlled by some of Iran's most powerful men, who, in the past at least, have been above prosecution.

This strict Moslem society that forbids kissing in public and flogs people who drink alcohol turns a blind eye to the use and sale of opium and its derivative, heroin. The Koran, the holy book of Islam, is vague on drugs, not mentioning them specifically as it does alcohol.

In the slums of southern Tehran, where hundreds of weathered prostitutes sell themselves for $2 in row after row of little shops, the teahouses are full of vacant-eyed, runny-nosed young men sucking on pipefuls of opium that sells for $11 a kilo.

Others squat beside the streets, their backs to the traffic, their heads covered in black shrouds to catch the fumes of smoldering heroin. In the cold of Tehran's winter nights they often freeze to death in the gutters, and in the morning their bodies are collected by garbage trucks. Some are given to medical students for anatomy classes.

Encyclopedia Britannica

Opium Poppy

The damaging social effects of narcotics and the loss of national revenue caused by illegal trafficking are causing the government some concern. It wants farmers to turn their harvest over to the official trader, the Opium Transaction Co. of the Ministry of Agriculture. But the high illegal profits that the bumper harvest will bring this year make voluntary compliance unlikely.

At the request of officials, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the 79-year-old revolutionary leader, has condemned smuggling and drug use, especially that of heroin. But he stopped short of placing narcotics in the same satanic category with liquor. The attorney general of Abadan's revolutionary court took a tougher stand last week, saying that anyone arrested for trafficking in drugs would be "tried and shot."

"I do not condone dealing in heroin," Ayatollah Khomeini has written, "but I oppose death as a penalty for dealing in heroin. Dealing in heroin must be fought on a basis compatible with the dimensions of the crime."

Export Earnings

The use of opium is deeply ingrained in Iran's history. The 11th century Persian poet Ferdowsi referred to it as the "enlightening moon on the world." Opium is a commonly exchanged gift among friends, and has recently been smoked by the fashionable elite in 18-karat gold pipes. It is prescribed by village doctors for everything from the pains of childbirth to measles.

Until the late 1920s, when measures were taken to curb cultivation of the poppy, Iran produced up to 30 percent of the world opium supply. The crop accounted for as much as 15 percent of the country's export earnings. Today it is grown legally only for medicinal needs.

In 1955, the government of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi banned the cultivation of opium, costing Iran $40 million a year in revenue. At the time he estimated that there were 600,000 drug addicts in Iran. Fourteen years later he reintroduced limited and controlled cultivation of opium — and ordered the death penalty for anyone caught trafficking in the drug illegally.

Under the registration program that he started, addicts of 50 or older are given government coupons entitling them to about three grams of opium a day for consumption. Narcotics officers say that Iran has fairly sophisticated facilities for addicts, which can provide detoxification for 30,000 persons a year. But they warn that unless the government cracks down on the abuse and smuggling of drugs, the situation may soon be out of hand.

© Los Angeles Times

Associated Press

CHANGE OF COMMAND — Gen. Bernard Rogers, left, becomes commander in chief of the U.S. and allied forces in Europe, replacing Gen. Alexander Haig, right, who is retiring.

Carter Queried on Personal Life At Japanese Town Hall Meeting

By Edward Walsh

SHIMODA, Japan, June 27 (WP) — Kevin Foley, a member of the White House advance team, stood on the stage of the Shimoda middle school gymnasium today and instructed the crowd on the coming festivities.

"This is the one chance in your life to ask the president of the United States a question," he said, instructing those who wanted to question Mr. Carter to raise their hands. Arrayed before him on folding chairs in the gymnasium were about 500 Shimoda citizens fanning themselves furiously for relief from the heat and humidity.

No hands were raised and Mr. Foley asked again as his audience listened through earphones to a simultaneous Japanese translation. Finally, a hand or two appeared.

"There has to be more than two or three people who want to ask a question," Mr. Foley said in exasperation. "I'm encouraging you, I'm begging you."

Stage Set

In time Mr. Foley got the requisite number of volunteers and the stage was set for the most unusual "town meeting" of the Mr. Carter's presidency.

Had it been one of the more than half dozen such town meetings the president has held in the United States, the questions would have been different. Americans are preoccupied with their own problems — with gas lines and high prices and the turmoil that is causing — and would have demanded answers on the issues.

But not the people of Shimoda, a coastal city of 31,000 where in 1854 a fleet commanded by Commodore Matthew Perry landed, forcing a reluctant Japan to open up to U.S. trade and Western influence. Perhaps it was the natural courtesy of the Japanese, not wishing to ask an impolite question of a visiting dignitary. Perhaps it was the reticence that Mr. Foley at first encountered, even as he urged the audience to "ask any question you want, no matter how tough they may be."

Or perhaps it was simple human curiosity about a man they had read about and seen on television, leaving the weighty issues of energy and international economics to be thrashed out alone by Mr. Carter and the other leaders who are to meet tomorrow at the summit conference in Tokyo.

In any case, what the people of Shimoda wanted to know from Mr. Carter was about his youth and growing up, his hopes and aspirations, his advise on family life and the rearing of children.

"What sort of games did you play when you were small?" A questioner asked.

Future of Amy

Baseball and basketball, Mr. Carter replied, adding that he liked to fish and wander in the woods.

"I wonder if you will feel you want to keep Amy close to you, will not want her to go away to someone else?" another asked. "How do you feel."

In time, Mr. Carter replied, he hoped his 11-year-old daughter Amy — who sat with her mother in the front row of the gymnasium — would "find a good young man and get married and move away. We would obviously like her to visit us often after she does so."

"I am sure you respected your father?" one person asked. "What sort of man was he?"

He was a hard working man, and honest, the president replied. "My father was very stern in that when he spoke, I jumped."

On it went for an hour. Mr. Carter was asked what he remembered from his boyhood, what his dreams were then, how he had educated his children.

A young woman, posing the most unexpected question of the day, asked: "Suppose you are not married and suppose you fall in love with a colored girl, what would you do? Would you marry her without any resistance?"

The president replied by recalling the struggle for civil rights and racial equality in the United States, saying that more progress needed to be made in those areas. He added:

"As far as intermarriages are concerned, I have never been in love with any other woman except my wife. But I would hope that in the true spirit of equality and in an absence of racial prejudice, that I would not let the color of a woman's skin interfere with my love for her if I felt that way."

Only twice did the questions touch on some of the major issues facing the leaders of the industrialized democracies meeting in Tokyo. Mr. Carter was asked about human rights and replied with a plea for a "worldwide effort" to relieve the plight of Southeast Asian refugees.

Job Hunter

Another questioner, who identified himself as a tangerine farmer, politely complained about the export of U.S. agricultural products to Japan, and then applied for a job on the Carter family farm in Georgia if the president would guarantee wages "enough to support myself, my wife and my children."

Mr. Carter defended U.S. export policies, saying the amount of American citrus products sold in Japan "has been greatly exaggerated." As for the job application, he said, "you will be much more prosperous in Japan growing superb tangerines than you would to come to my very poor farm in Georgia and to produce peanuts."

When it was over, the president returned to his waiting helicopter to return to Tokyo and the difficult issues of the summit meeting. The town meeting was televised live throughout Japan and there was no way to measure the effect of either the questions or the answers. But American officials said they were pleased.

A White House aide said: "The feeling of our embassy people here is that the questions reflected the sorts of traditional interests of Japanese society and the opportunity for an American president to respond in the way he did was probably more help to them and to U.S. interests in Japan than if he had spent three hours answering questions about trade and Asian security."

Associated Press

SLOW EXIT — Philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre, 74, assisted by Andre Glucksmann, a writer, as he leaves the Elysee Palace after meeting with Valery Giscard d'Estaing Tuesday about ways France can help the Indochinese refugees.

An EEC Success Story

Ireland Enjoying Its Prosperity

By William Borders

DUBLIN (NYT) — Out in the green, moist countryside to the west and south of here, Irish dairy farmers who five years ago were exporting milk to England for 25 cents a gallon are now getting a dollar a gallon.

Ireland's beef cattle, increasingly sold to such Common Market partners as Italy and Belgium as well as to traditional British consumers, now bring Irish farmers 80 cents a pound, more than three times what they were getting five years ago.

As the farmers of Ireland enjoy this new affluence, the money they spend spreads through their nation's economy, giving it an unaccustomed taste of prosperity. And that, in essence, is why the Irish (unlike some of their foreign-trade partners) are delighted with membership in the European Economic Community.

"Joining the Common Market is the best thing that has happened to Ireland in years," said a government official, echoing a comment that is heard all over this land of 3 million people. "Economically it has given us new strength, and politically it has given us new pride."

Contrast in Elections

In some other member nations — notably Britain — the campaign for the recent European Parliament elections was muted. In fact, it was almost invisible, reflecting widespread dissatisfaction with the Common Market and a feeling that membership costs more than it is worth.

But in Ireland the campaign was treated like a real election. There were colorful posters and banners and buses blaring party appeals interspersed with lively Irish music.

As in many other parts of the Common Market, the European election campaign in Ireland seemed like a referendum on domestic issues, with opposition parties attacking the government's handling of the 14-week-old postal strike more often than they brought up any European issues.

"But at least you don't have to be defending the Common Market all the time, the way the candidates must do in England," said a contestant for one of Ireland's 15 seats in the European Parliament. (The government party, Fianna Fail, made a rather disappointing showing in winning only 5 seats, while the opposition Fine Gail captured 8, and the Labor Party 2.)

The reason Common Market membership has done so much for Ireland is that this land is both the poorest and the most heavily agricultural of the nine EEC countries. Nearly one-quarter of the people in Ireland earn their living from the soil, so the common agricultural policy of subsidized prices is broadly beneficial here.

Not only have farm prices risen faster than the overall rate of inflation, the market for goods from Ireland has also broadened greatly. Irish exports to the Continent have grown more than 50 percent in the last year. Exports to France have doubled.

"For the first time, the Irish producer has been able to break out of the vicious circle of limited access to markets and low prices in which he has traditionaly found himself," Foreign Minister Michael O'Kennedy said recently.

Mr. O'Kennedy was alluding to Ireland's economic relationship with Britain, long viewed by the Irish as colonial. In the seven years since Ireland joined the Common Market, the British share of Irish exports has declined to 40 percent from 60 percent. Britain now has to pay the higher Common Market price for commodities it formerly bought from Ireland, such as cheese, butter and beef.

Non-Anglo-Saxon World

Ireland's long history of dependence on Britain is central to the Irish enthusiasm about the Common Market. An official who deals with European businessmen coming here for consultations said: "This whole thing is such an opening out for us. It's a joy and a pleasant adventure to be getting into the non-Anglo-Saxon world."

In a diplomatic awakening that coincided with its economic awakening, Ireland has quadrupled the size of its foreign service in the last decade, opening embassies in such places as Moscow and Cairo. According to Foreign Minister O'Kennedy, membership in the Common Market "has drawn our country more into the mainstream of European life."

Northern Ireland, as a part of Britain, also has Common Market membership. Some people who hope for political reunification of the island suggest that someday the Common Market might be helpful. The European Parliament elections, they say, marked the first time in more than half a century that people all over the island voted simultaneously.

On the other hand, the election in Northern Ireland centered again on the divisive constitutional issue there and resulted in an impressive victory for the Rev. Ian Paisley, the staunch opponent of Irish unity.

Cameras Study Oil Leak Off Mexican Coast

MEXICO CITY, June 27 (AP) — Divers began lowering underwater cameras yesterday to study a new fissure in a blazing oil well off the southeast coast of Mexico, a spokesman for PEMEX, the government petroleum monopoly, said.

If the cameras show damage to the wellhead, the spokesman said, there will be no hope of closing off the valves and a second relief well, now being drilled, will have to be used to bring the original well under control.

The runaway well has been spraying huge guantities of natural gas and 30,000 barrels of oil daily into Campeche Bay, one of the richest shrimping grounds in North America.

Viewed as Partition

Autonomy Plan Confuses W. Bank Settlers

By Paul Hofmann

QIRYAT ARBA, Israeli-Occupied West Bank, June 27 (NYT) — Rabbi Moshe Levinger, the leader of a pugnacious group of Orthodox settlers, does not understand how anyone could propose self-government for Arabs in the areas that Israel conquered in 1967.

"I'm not against autonomy," he said. "You can't be against something that has no hand or foot or head. The Arabs don't understand it either."

The rabbi, a slim, brooding man whose deep tan attests to an outdoor life, pointed at the rows of Hebrew books in his ground-floor study, which doubles as a dining room for himself, his U.S.-born wife and their 10 children, and at night provides bunking space for some of the offspring.

"Show me one of the prayer books here that mentions partition of Eretz Israel with one word," he said.

Eretz Israel, the Land of Israel, is not just Tel Aviv or Nahariya on the seacoast or Jerusalem, Mr. Levinger insisted, it is also Hebron, near here, Nablus and the other cities and towns in the hills of Judea and Samaria, the biblical names for what is known as the West Bank of the Jordan River.

He contended that Palestinian Arab autonomy in that area was tantamount to partition of "a country that is all Jewish."

Unfair Concept

The rabbi spoke in fair English, from time to time throwing in a Yiddish expression or asking a bilingual bystander for the correct rendering of some Hebrew word. He insisted that the concept of autonomy for Arabs who live west of the Jordan River — the subject of negotiations by Israel, Egypt and the United States — had been forced on Israel by non-Jews, "goyim who believe we have to give back to the Arabs what has been ours throughout history."

He said Arabs might continue to live "a normal life" in the territory "if they don't try to destroy the Jewish country."

This about sums up the religious-political doctrine that, with spurts of activism, has made the 44-year-old rabbi one of Israel's most controversial figures and has given his movement, Gush Emunim (Faith Bloc) an influence out of proportion to the number of its militants — a few thousands at most.

Shimon Peres, leader of the Labor alignment, the strongest opposition force, has called Mr. Levinger a public danger. Another member of the Knesset, or parliament, Zalman Shoval, who belongs to Prime Minister Menachem Begin's Likud coalition, said: "Rabbi Levinger is certainly a committed, honest man. He is no narrow-minded fellow either."

Mr. Shoval paused, then added: "But of course the rabbi is a fanatic. If such a man holds sway over working politicians and appeals to crowds, he can be a danger."

Many Friends

Mr. Levinger would not be pinned down on the strength and influence of Gush Emunim. "We have no membership cards," he said. "But 80 percent of all Knesset members are for us. We have many friends in government and in the opposition. Some of them are 100 percent behind us, some 80 percent, some 50 percent or 30 percent."

Gush Emunim, which is five years old, is a political movement, he affirmed, adding: "It is the most important political force in Israel today. We aren't a party but a political power." He singled out as a friend of the movement the minister of agriculture, Ariel Sharon, the former general who is the ranking hawk in Mr. Begin's Cabinet and who heads a government committee in charge of settlement activities.

Mr. Sharon was present this month when a hardy group of 50 Gush Emunim men took over a rock-strewn Arab-owned hilltop near Nablus, the largest Arab city on the West Bank. The establishment of the outpost has caused international protests. Egypt, the United States and the European Economic Community have condemned it as illegal and an obstacle to peace; Arab governments have denounced it as the latest example of Israeli "imperialism."

A visiting group of U.S. Jewish community leaders who were flown to the site by helicopter were told by government officials that the settlement was crucial for Israel's security because it controlled strategic communications. Prominent retired Israeli generals have said otherwise.

Admiration for Youth

Mr. Levinger commented: "It is a big mistake of Begin to play up the security angle. If you live in a two-room apartment next to a hostile neighbor, you don't say you need the second room for security. The whole apartment belongs to you. In the same way the whole of Eretz Israel is Jewish country. It is the Promised Land. Abraham, Sarah and Isaac were buried around here."

Conversations at random with Israelis in the last few weeks have revealed that many who said they voted for one of the established parties, including Labor, conceded that they admired the young people who endured hardship to settle at inhospitable West Bank sites.

"We started out the same way, and look where we are today," Mr. Levinger said with a sweeping gesture that took in the small garden behind his apartment, the quiet street where children were playing and the other modern houses of Qiryat Arba, a settlement that is said to have cost the government $50 million in 10 years. Today 2,000 Jews live in this town on a ridge, secured by barbed wire and an iron gate that is closed at night and guarded by soldiers around the clock.

Together with Gush Etzion, a cluster of Jewish villages between here and Bethlehem, Qiryat Arba is home for the bulk of the few thousand settlers — estimates range from 5,000 to 10,000 — who live amid the nearly 700,000 Arabs in the West Bank. Most of the settlers derive their livelihood in one way or the other from Israel proper.

Sweden Halves Rail Fare

STOCKHOLM, June 27 (Reuters) — Sweden cut its rail fares by half today, reducing them to what they were 12 years ago, a railway official said. The move follows a decision by Parliament to scrap a 1963 policy that had forced the state railway to pay for itself.

'Simple Justice' Seen

U.S. Bill Would Extend Medicare Aid Overseas

WASHINGTON, June 27 (IHT) — Congress was urged today to approve legislation aimed at extending Medicare benefits to qualified U.S. citizens living or traveling abroad.

Alfred Davidson, co-chairman of the Bipartisan Committee for Medicare Overseas, told a House subcommittee that "in simple justice, Americans abroad are entitled (to such health-care benefits) since they contribute through their taxes to the program."

The Ways and Means health subcommittee is considering legislation to amend the Social Security law. The bill, HR3990, includes a provision to authorize the president to undertake bilateral negotiations with foreign governments to provide reciprocal health benefits to qualified aged or disabled citizens in each country.

Sponsored by Rep. Charles Rangel, D-N.Y., the subcommittee chairman, this is identical to a bill approved 398-2 by the House last year but which died in the pre-adjournment legislative jam in the Senate.

Subcommittee sources said they expected the present bill to be passed again by the House this session. It is too early to determine the legislation's fate in the Senate, however, although a similar bill has been introduced there.

The Senate Finance Committee, which currently is considering legislation on hospital cost-containment and other health problems, reportedly may acquiesce in moves to include the overseas Medicare bill with other health legislation.

Testifying in support of Rep. Rangel's bill today was a former health, education and welfare secretary, Wilbur Cohen, who noted that he was responsible for keeping U.S. citizens overseas out of Medicare coverage when he was in office because of concern at the administrative problems involved. But he said he now believed, along with another former HEW secretary, Arthur Flemming, there would be no real problem in extending Medicare benefits to U.S. citizens abroad. Both are special advisers to the Bipartisan Committee represented by Mr. Davidson.

In his testimony today, Mr. Davidson, who lives in Paris, said that while "cost is always a factor in providing new (government) services . . . the present situation is especially unfair in denying them to people who have already contributed to the Social Security Fund."

The bill would provide that only those eligible in the United States would be eligible for Medicare health services abroad, and benefits overseas would be no greater than those provided at home. Reciprocal arrangements in the U.S. would be provided only to the classes of foreign citizens meeting the age or disability criteria of Medicare.

—FRED FARRIS

Caustic Formula Leads to Text's Recall in U.K.

LONDON, June 27 (UPI) — The publishers of a chemistry textbook used in high school classes have warned that it contained a potentially dangerous error that could lead students to produce a mixture likely to burn the skin and eyes.

A spokesman for the publishers, Longman House, appealed to booksellers this week to return all copies of "A Modern Course in Organic Chemistry" by J.R. Gerrish and R.C. Whitfield.

It also asked schools using the text to confirm that they had corrected the error.

If a student followed the misprint, the spokeman said, it would produce a "very hot mixture that boils, spits, gives off vapors and is very corrosive."

Tokyo Economic Summit Starting Today on Energy

(Continued from Page 1)

on other Asian countries, and Mr. Carter has already said that a seven-nation position on the refugees must be one of the "clear, specific and substantive decisions to be made here."

Mr. Blumenthal said flatly, in discussing the Common Market energy proposal, that "there would be a number of countries reluctant to make a specific commitment in 1979 about the level of their imports in 1985."

On the other hand, if there is "a more general" goal, in which all the nations would "seek not to increase [their imports] by then, that's something we could look at," Mr. Blumenthal said.

A possible compromise that would take into account West German and British opposition to the country-by-country approach would be an import freeze, but only through 1980, instead of 1985. According to one version, the United States, Japan and France would be willing to approve such a freeze of limited duration if it were based on 1977 import levels, which were larger than the 1978 base proposed by the Europeans at Strasbourg.

Both Mr. Blumenthal and U.S. Energy Secretary James Schlesinger have let it be known that in the U.S.-Japanese view, the proposed Common Market freeze on imports not only would fail to cut European consumption but would give Europe a privileged position because of the potential growth of North Sea oil supplies.

European leaders, nevertheless, indicate that they will press their position here. Before leaving London, Mrs. Thatcher said that the Common Market had tried to make its position "as strong as we could, so we were in a position to go to President Carter and go to Japan and say, 'Look, this is what we're doing. Now, if you don't do your bit, then the position will still be as bad as ever and the price will be likely to rise even more'."

Mrs. Thatcher, along with Premier Giulio Andreotti of Italy and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, arrived today, joining West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Mr. Clark, who arrived yesterday.

French Envoys In Pakistan Are Attacked

ISLAMABAD, June 27 (Reuters) — France's ambassador to Pakistan and another French diplomat were ambushed and beaten up last night near Islamabad, an embassy spokesman said today.

He said Ambassador Pol le Gourriere suffered a broken tooth and possibly internal injuries and First Secretary Jean Forlot's skull was fractured. The spokesman quoted one of the attackers as saying: "This will teach foreigners not to meddle in Pakistani affairs."

The diplomats were returning from a sightseeing trip when they were stopped at a roadblock 30 miles from Islamabad, the embassy reported.

Prague Activists Are Said Charged

VIENNA, June 27 (UPI) — Czechoslovak authorities have filed charges against 10 arrested members of the Charter 77 human rights movement in Prague, threatening them with sentences of from 3 to 10 years, emigrant sources said today.

The accused were said to be Charter 77 spokesmen Ladislav Hejdanek and Jiri Dienstbier, writer Vaclav Havel and seven other dissidents. They were arrested in police raids on their homes on May 29.

The 10 are accused of "undermining the Republic in connection with contacts in foreign countries," emigrant sources said. A trial is expected next month or in August.

Israeli Planes Down 5 Syrian Fighters

(Continued from Page 1)

no longer than two or three minutes and was fought completely within Lebanese airspace. Israeli officials would not say whether the Syrian planes were downed by cannon fire or air-to-air missiles normally carried by F-15s.

The Israeli chief of staff, Gen. Rafael Eitan, said the air force routinely sends covering aircraft to protect warplanes on sorties against the Palestinians, and that it was these that engaged the Syrian fighters. Military officials said that F-14 Phantoms also participated in the air strike.

Officials said that as the air battles were underway, the Syrians tried to reinforce their formation with an additional 8 to 10 planes, but that the engagement was over before they reached the scene.

Officials said the attacks on the guerrilla bases continued throughout and after the air fighting, and that the entire operation lasted about an hour.

The last time Syrian and Israeli aircraft dueled was during the 1973 war, which broke out less than a month after an aerial battle off the Syrian coast during which one Israeli plane and eight Syrian planes were downed.

Shortly after that incident, Syria began massing troops on its border. Similarly, on April 7, 1967, two months before the outbreak of the six-day war, a major aerial battle between Syrian and Israeli planes occurred, during which seven MiGs were shot down.

U.S. Urges 'Restraint'

WASHINGTON, June 27 (UPI) — The State Department today called on Israel and Syria to exercise "maximum restraint" and termed the air battle "an extremely dangerous . . . and very grave event."

"We call on Israel and Syria to exercise maximum restraint," a spokesman said. "The time is overdue for a more responsible attitude on the part of all involved, including the Palestinians.

"There must be an end to the cycle of challenges, provocations and military actions in Lebanon, which have caused so many deaths and injuries to innocent civilians," he added.

A similar appeal came from UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

In Cairo, the Egyptian government said the battle underscored grave dangers which could face the peace process because of Israeli attacks on Lebanon.

An Egyptian Foreign Ministry statement condemned the Israeli air raid on Palestinian targets in Lebanon but carefully refrained from assigning blame in the air incident.

Syria and Egypt have broken diplomatic relations because of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty.

Thatcher Met By Kosygin in Moscow Stop

MOSCOW, June 27 (Reuters) — Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin welcomed British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher at Moscow's airport last night and later described their 90-minute encounter as "a very good meeting."

It was Mrs. Thatcher's first meeting with a Soviet leader since her Conservative Party came to power May 3. She said that she and Mr. Kosygin had spoken frankly. She was making a two-hour stopover on her way to Tokyo for a conference of leaders of the world's major non-Communist industrialized nations.

Originally, Soviet officials had indicated that Deputy Premier Veniamin Dymshits had been assigned to meet Mrs. Thatcher, but it was later decided that Mr. Kosygin would be at the airport — a gesture that delighted British diplomats.

Motorcyclist Sought In Haig Car Bombing

MONS, Belgium, June 27 (AP) — Belgian police officials investigating the assassination attempt against the NATO military commander, U.S. Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., said today that they were looking for a man on a motorcycle seen near the car in which the general was riding when it was bombed Monday.

Checking of dozens of cars and questioning of hundreds of people, particularly in Belgian leftist circles, resulted in no leads, they said.

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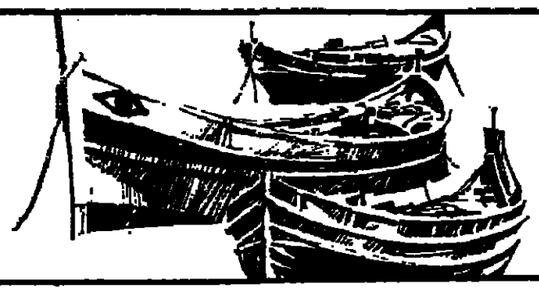

MALTA HILTON

There is so much to remember at this superbly comfortable hotel. It stands in landscaped gardens, with its own rock terrace by the sea (summer only). It has three pools for your pleasure, including one heated pool, a health club and sauna, two tennis courts, mini-golf and facilities for water skiing and snorkelling. You can enjoy the finest international cuisine at the 8 Auberges Restaurant; lighter, more informal meals at the Taverna del Cavaliere and the poolside Beachcomber; and live music with dancing until the early hours at the exciting Falcon Bar and Night Spot. The Casino is only five minutes walk away.

جلد اسنو کنڈیشنر

sh Program Sought

S. House Approves Bill Push Synthetic Fuel

By Paul Houston

SHINGTON, June 27 — denunciations of the foreign rtel's "blackmail" tactics, the e of Representatives last night ved a multibillion-dollar program to produce synthetic om coal, oil shale, corn and abundant U.S. resources.

ironmentalists and fiscal vatives who oppose the bill t defeated a similar measure ears ago by one vote — were rolled, 368 to 25.

nocratic leaders took a sleep- ce of legislation and sped it House floor, giving their col- s an "energy independence" at could be trumpeted during ourth of July recess as effec- ction to combat the nation's shortage.

bill aims for production of 0 barrels a day of synthetic y 1984 and 2 million barrels a y 1990 through a program of ment loans, loan guarantees rice subsidies to private com- , which are expected to be y oil companies.

present level of crude oil im- from members of the Organi- of Petroleum Exporting tries is about 8 million barrels

e legislation calls for guaran- purchases of synthetic fuel by Defense Department. If the o produce synthetic fuel were r than the OPEC market the government subsidy l run in to the billions — an ated $9 billion if the synthetic cost was $5 a barrel higher a 10-year period.

"Heart and Hope"

hough House Majority Lead- n Wright, D-Texas, noted that ied coal, gasohol and other etic fuels could not be pro- d in abundance for at least five , he said that the bill would the suffering U.S. public t and hope" by showing that e is light at the end of the el."

e House action sent the bill to enate, where several synthetic schemes are under active con- ation. Senate Energy Commit- Chairman Henry Jackson, D- ., has pledged to bring a syn- c fuel bill to the floor next th.

House debate, the bill's floor ager, Rep. William Moorhead, a.. said that the legislation is a message to the world that U.S. "has had enough of black- and extortion. . .We're fed with unwillingness to do some- g meaningful and we are not going to go the way of ancient Rome."

Rep. Wright, lecturing the House using a series of huge color charts, noted the United States' increasing vulnerability to an OPEC cartel that sets oil prices and controls supply at will.

He noted that OPEC members Libya, Algeria, Iraq and Iran — "shown here in red" — "have publicly demonstrated their hostility to us." Nigeria, he said, has used its oil spigot to pressure the United States to retain economic sanctions against Zimbabwe Rhodesia. And Saudi Arabia has "suggested very darkly it is time for us to begin to negotiate" with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The House bill, he concluded, indicates that "we are going to declare our energy independence."

Shift in Emphasis

Rep. Wright said that he seized on Rep. Moorhead's bill as a way to get Congress to take a "positive, constructive" approach to energy. Not incidentally for an oil-stater like Rep. Wright, the bill also provides a shift in emphasis from energy conservation to pro from energy conservation to production.

Despite the overtones of political opportunism, however, the bill has gained wide editorial support. And the technolime, with Nazi Germany squeezing oil from coal to run its war machine in the 1940s and the South Africans fueling much of their energy needs today from liquefied coal.

Rep. Carl Perkins, D-Ky., said that "my only objection to this bill is that we are crawling when we should be galloping." Rep. Perkins' Education and Labor Committee is expected tomorrow to report out another synthetic fuel bill, a gigantic $205 billion measure that is intended to produce 8 million barrels of fuel a day. While that bill is not expected to win passage, it indicates the growing strength of Congressional feeling about synthetic fuel.

The Carter administration, which had included modest sums for synthetic fuel research and development in the fiscal 1980 budget, was caught completely off balance by the rush to pass synthetic fuels bill.

The House ignored objections from Rep. Richard Ottinger, D-N.Y., and others that synthetic fuel development threatens Western water supplies, risks massive increases in air and water pollution and could cause cancer problems for workers.

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United Press International

Broadway at 47th Street, normally one of New York's busiest intersections, is practically barren of cars and trucks at 3:30 Tuesday afternoon because of the gasoline shortage in the region.

N.Y. Area Plans to Borrow From July Gasoline Supply

NEW YORK, June 27 (NYT) — A modest supply of gasoline borrowed from what would normally be overall July supplies of major gasoline companies is expected to be made available this week to dealers in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut to alleviate what officials said was a worsening shortage.

In New York, state officials and the major oil companies were still trying last night to determine where the additional supplies would come from and just when and how much gasoline would reach filling stations that continued to be besieged by long lines of cars.

The confusion, particularly in New York, raised questions about just who was in charge, with U.S. and state officials issuing conflicting statements on Gov. Hugh Carey's proposal to mandate the use of state emergency reserves designated for next month.

Eventually, State Energy Commissioner James Larocca decided to scuttle the idea of "borrowing" from July's state reserves — but only after the U.S. Energy Department voiced its disapproval and after some major oil companies said that they would not comply with Gov. Carey's directive if the U.S. government opposed it.

Meanwhile, despite prices of up to $1.60 a gallon, extremely long lines once again inched toward filling stations in the metropolitan area, with more than 90 percent of the stations closed by the afternoon on what the Automobile Club of New York said was the worst weekday since the current gasoline crisis emerged in April.

Transfer Soon From U.S. Reported

Spain Puzzler: Where to Put 'Guernica'?

By James M. Markham

MADRID, June 27 (NYT) — News that Picasso's "Guernica" may soon be transported to Madrid from New York was greeted in official circles here this week with a mixture of consternation, gratitude and embarrassment.

Transfer of "Guernica" to the Prado, Spain's national museum of fine art, was reported on Friday in The New York Times to be planned "in the not distant future." The implication was that Roland Dumas, a French lawyer who represented the late Picasso and his wife, had determined that democratic liberties had been restored in Spain.

Such restoration was, broadly, the condition laid down by the self-exiled Spanish painter for "Guernica," which was commissioned by Spain's Second Republic in 1937, to be moved to Spain from New York's Museum of Modern Art. Mr. Dumas was traveling this week and unavailable for comment.

The government of Premier Adolfo Suarez, which is deep in negotiations with Basque deputies on a controversial autonomy statute for the northern region, appeared to be slightly embarrassed by the timing of the disclosure about the Picasso work. Basque nationalists have urged that the painting rest in Guernica, the Basque town that inspired it. Savage bombing of the town by German warplanes in 1937, in support of Franco's advancing armies, drove Picasso, then living in Paris, into a frenzy of creativity.

A well-placed Spanish informant said that, in keeping with the artist's wishes, the painting would be lodged in the Prado, but that the Suarez government was not eager to make a declaration to this effect and so further ruffle Basque sensitivities.

Space Problem

At the Prado, officials have for some time been wondering where they would put the canvas, which would jar the continuity of a collection that ends with Goya and the 19th century. The government has recently increased its subsidies to the Prado, and this will enable the museum to complete an extensive air-conditioning system by late next year or early 1981. William Rubin, director of painting at the Museum of Modern Art, has insisted that the canvas be placed in an air-conditioned room.

Mr. Rubin has also insisted that the move to Spain be "Guernica's" last, because it has developed worrisome creases during other moves. At the Prado, though, there appears to be some thought being given to installing the giant canvas on a temporary basis and then moving it to the Museum of Contemporary Art on the outskirts of this capital. This would ease the congestion that a permanent hanging would cause in the already crowded Prado.

"The important thing is that it is inscribed in the Prado's catalogue," an official said. He argued in favor of "a triumphant return to Spain, and a hanging in the Prado of two, three or four months." Spaniards and others almost invariably speak of the "return" of "Guernica" to Spain, although the painting has never been in the country.

Any sign that Spanish authorities plan effectively to renege on Picasso's wishes would certainly complicate what has already been a tortuous dispute over control of the masterpiece, which has involved the Museum of Modern Art, Mr. Dumas and the artist's squabbling heirs.

Spaniards who became involved in the case had almost convinced themselves that the Museum of Modern Art would never relinquish the painting, and would find pretexts to delay its delivery. The New York report said that the museum now planned to send the painting here after a 700-work retrospective of Picasso from next May 1 to Sept. 16.

High Court Allows Voluntary Programs

Minority Job Plan Upheld in U.S.

By Robert C. Sinet

WASHINGTON, June 27 (IHT) — U.S. law does not prohibit a company from voluntarily setting up an "affirmative action" employment program that gives preferences to minority workers, the Supreme Court ruled today.

In a decision considered crucial to continued existence of voluntary programs to provide job opportunities for blacks, the court, on a 5-2 vote, overturned a lower-court ruling that such programs were illegal because they set up racial quotas without any admission of past discrimination and did not limit relief to identifiable victims of past discrimination.

However, today's decision was narrowly based, turning on an interpretation of the 1964 Civil Rights Act rather than on the Constitution, and it avoided any precise definition of what type of program was permissible and what was not.

Today's case was the second major affirmative-action case in a year. Last June, a split Supreme Court ruled that a California medical school's affirmative-action program that set aside a number of openings in each class for minorities constituted an illegal racial quota; and it ordered the admission of a white applicant, Alan Bakke. However, in the same decision, the high court held that "racially conscious" admission programs were permissible.

No Definition

The Bakke decision and today's ruling, taken together, make it apparent that the court, while accepting affirmative action as legal under the law and the Consitution, will not try to hand down a specific definition of what constitutes a permissible program. Instead, the court is likely to rule on specific questions concerning these programs until it has, in effect, set up boundaries beyond which an affirmative-action program cannot go and remain legal.

Justice William Brennan Jr., speaking for the majority, held that with regard to the history of the act, "We cannot agree . . . that Congress intended to prohibit the private sector from taking effective steps to accomplish the goal that Congress designed it to achieve.

"It would be ironic indeed if a law triggered by a nation's concern over centuries of racial injustice and intended to improve the lot of those who had been excluded from the American dream for so long constituted the first legislative prohibition of all voluntary, private, race-conscious efforts to abolish traditional patterns of racial segregation and hierarchy."

Craft Program

The case involved a craft training program, approved in collective bargaining between Kaiser Aluminum and the United Steelworkers union in 1974, which accepted minority and white workers on a one-for-one basis. The program led to higher-paying jobs and was instituted in response to Kaiser's concern about the small number of black employees holding craft jobs.

The program was challenged by Brian Weber, a white employee who was refused admission to the program even though he had greater seniority than some of the blacks who were accepted, on the ground that it amounted to reverse discrimination that is illegal under the 1964 act.

The lower court upheld Mr. Weber, although on somewhat different grounds.

Today, the high court rejected the contention that the Kaiser program amounted to illegal racial discrimination against whites. "The plan does not unnecessarily trammel the interests of white employees," Justice Brennan said. "The plan does not require the discharge of white workers and their replacement with black hires. Nor does the plan create an absolute bar to the advancement of white employees; half those trained in the program will be white."

Of major importance was the rejection of the lower-court finding that a company or union must admit discrimination before it can voluntarily institute an affirmative-action plan. That finding, if allowed to stand, would have virtually eliminated voluntary plans because such an admission would inevitably draw lawsuits from those considered discriminated against.

Decision Praised

The decision drew immediate praise from labor and from black leaders. Benjamin Hooks, the executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said that the ruling would "further the progress of all people in this nation." The AFL-CIO called the decision a "big victory."

Mr. Weber said he was disappointed, and added that he did not know whether he would ask for a rehearing.

Chief Justice Warren Burger and Justice William Rehnquist dissented, contending that the Kaiser plan amounted to discrimination against whites and that the court had evaded the language of the law that bars such discrimination in employment. Justices John Stevens and Lewis Powell took no part in the ruling. Justice Powell was ill during arguments; Justice Stevens reportedly had represented Kaiser in private practice.

Convict's Libel Suit in U.S. Given Boost by High Court

By Jim Mann

WASHINGTON, June 27 — The Supreme Court made it considerably easier yesterday for persons convicted of a crime to win libel suits against news organizations.

By an 8-1 margin, the court decided that a person convicted of a crime does not automatically qualify as a "public figure" when he sues for libel. Under earlier court rulings, libel suits brought by public figures are judged by much stricter standards than suits by ordinary private citizens.

The libel case was filed by Ilya Wolston, a Russian emigre and naturalized U.S. citizen who pleaded guilty to a criminal charge of contempt of court in 1958 for failing on one occasion to respond to a subpoena by a grand jury investigating possible Soviet espionage.

In 1974, Wolston was alleged to be a Soviet agent in a book written by John Barron and published by the Reader's Digest Association. Wolston sued both the author and the publisher, on the ground that he was defamed by the allegation.

The Supreme Court overturned a lower-court decision dismissing the libel suit, and sent the case back to be tried. Thus, the ruling amounts to a significant legal defeat for news organizations. They will now likely be forced to spend more money defending a greater number of libel suits. At the same time, the decision may provide greater legal protection to individuals from the possibilities that their reputations will be damaged.

Under previous Supreme Court rulings concerning libel, the distinction between a private citizen and a public figure is crucial. A public figure can win a libel suit only if he can show that erroneous information about him was published with "actual malice" — that is, that the persons responsible knew the information was false or acted with "reckless disregard" for the truth.

However, a private individual need not establish malice. Instead, he must merely show that his reputation was damaged as the result of erroneous information negligently published about him.

Two justices, Harry Blackmun and Thurgood Marshall, argued that even if Wolston had been a public figure in 1958, he was no longer one 16 years later when Mr. Barron's book was published. Justice William Brennan dissented.

Los Angeles Times

U.S. Pottery Unearthed

YORKTOWN, Va., June 27 (AP) — Excavators here have unearthed remains of a colonial pottery factory that operated between 1720 and 1745 and produced work comparable to that of the best potters in Europe during the same period.

chlesinger: 'Democracy' 'auses Oil Refinery Lack

ORTSMOUTH, Va., June 27 -DJ) — A proportionately ll number of oil refineries along U.S. Atlantic coast may be exa- ating the fuel shortage in the on. Up and down the coast, 30 mpts to construct refineries e foundered in 20 years. Ac- ling to Energy Secretary James lesinger, a reason for the fail- is that "we have reached the e of participatory democracy re almost everyone in the soci- can say "no" but no one can "yes."

government study of 24 failed mpts concludes: People don't t a large refinery in their back- ds and they have become skilled nlisting government red tape to back promoters' efforts. "You tenance practices on the DC-10, but their report is not complete.

can never build a refinery if the people in a local community object," says Donald O'Hara, president of the National Petroleum Refiners Association.

There are just 19 large refiners along the coast and only 11 can make gasoline. One of those has been closed for environmental reasons. The east coast consumes one third of the nation's petroleum products and refines only a quarter of its needs.

Nonetheless, in this coastal town and elsewhere, proposals for new refineries have been killed by community opposition or have languished in government red tape.

The voicing of too many "no's" is finally catching up with energy consumers in the East, where much fuel has to be brought in by tankers from overseas and by pipeline and barges from refineries in Texas and on the Gulf coast.

An energy department study shows the fuel shortage is likely to worsen in the East, but not everyone agrees on the need for new refineries. Some oil-industry people say that there is no impending crisis and that the U.S. has adequate refining capacity, even if it isn't all in the most ideal locations. They note that it costs about one billion dollars to build a big refinery from scratch. "How do you compete against such a plant that's already paid for? That's the real problem," one oilman says.

But other oil-industry people believe that the impending shortfall of refining capacity is very real, and promoters are struggling to build new refineries. Pittston Co. has been trying to build a 250,000-barrel-a-day refinery in Maine since 1973, but the project has been stalled by government worries about the plant's effect on bald eagles and whales.

AA Puzzled y Crack on nother DC-10

'ASHINGTON, June 27 (WP) Federal investigators have trans- ed the focus of their probe into DC-10 from the jumbo jet that shed in Chicago May 25 to one t was found by inspectors to e an unusual crack in the engine unting system, they said yester- .

The crack was discovered on a ited Airlines DC-10 inspected at Hare International Airport after crash of American Airlines ght 191. A study of the United ne's history showed it had flown more than an hour after the ng engine mounted on the cked pylon stopped suddenly.

"We don't really understand at caused that crack," a top Fed- l Aviation Administration offi- l said. Other cracks discovered inspected DC-10s have been re- ed to the pylon bulkheads, or to achment bearings and bolts al- ady identified by McDonnell ouglas, the DC-10 manufacturer, items to be replaced.

The question of when the ounded U.S. DC-10 fleet will be turned to service remained nswered yesterday. An FAA okesman said FAA teams have mpleted a study of airline main-

rance Supports SALT-2

PARIS, June 27 (IHT) — France nnounced yesterday that it sup- orts the SALT-2 agreement be- ween the United States and the So- iet Union that limits strategic nu- lear arms. Britain and West ermany had backed SALT-2 as arly as January and called on the .S. Senate to ratify it, but French resident Valery Giscard d'Estaing ad until yesterday withheld his of- cial opinion.

Maryland Suing Schlesinger Over Gasoline Supply

WASHINGTON, June 27 (WP) — Maryland officials filed suit against Energy Secretary James Schlesinger in Baltimore federal court yesterday, charging that the state was receiving less than its fair share of the gasoline distributed throughout the country under the emergency allocation program.

State Attorney General Stephen Sachs argued in the suit that the federal allocation program - in effect since May 1 when the gasoline crisis began spreading across the United States - actually made it possible for some Sun Belt states to receive as much as 22 percent more than their "equitable share." At the same time, Maryland and other eastern states were getting less than they deserved.

According to Mr. Sachs, many northeastern states are suffering because of two major problems with the allocation system. The first problem, they claimed, is that the federal regulations allowed for additional gasoline allocations to regions of the country that could show more than a 10 percent growth in gasoline purchases during the months of October, 1978, through February, 1979.

The second flaw in the federal allocation program, according to Maryland officials, is that the regulations do not take into account the fact that every state is dependent on different gasoline suppliers, all of whom have established different nationwide allocation plans.

In Maryland, for example, roughly 20 percent of the gasoline is supplied by Exxon, which now has a national policy of providing states with 78 percent of the gasoline they received at the same time last year, a percentage that is lower than that set by several other oil companies.

Chad Forces Kill 12 Libya Raiders

N'DJAMENA, Chad, June 27 (AP) — Chad forces killed 12 Libyan soldiers in clashes with two raiding parties in the northern part of the country, Chad Military Chief of Staff Adoum Togodi said yesterday.

He said that the two forces, numbering 300 Libyan and renegade Chad soldiers, were encountered Monday 60 miles south of the Aouzou Strip, an area along the Chad-Libya frontier. Libya claims the strip as its territory.

He said the clashes took place near the towns of Gouro and Ouninanga-Kebir. He said that he did not know what casualties Chad forces suffered.

Britons Are Asked To Limit Their Mail

LONDON, June 27 (Reuter) — The British post office, hit by staff shortages and a pay dispute with supervisory staff, today appealed to people to post only essential mail.

The post office said in a statement that most services were subject to delays, particularly in London. Overseas mail also was affected.

Black Caucus Blocks White for HEW Job

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, June 27 (WP) — The Congressional Black Caucus has blocked the appointment of a white, Marshall Smith, as acting commissioner of education by threatening to oppose President Carter's proposed education department, sources said yesterday.

Members of the 17-member caucus, led by Rep. Parren Mitchell, D-Md., reportedly told the White House and aides to Vice President Mondale that Mr. Smith was unacceptable because a book he helped research had "racist overtones."

Caucus members reportedly told the White House that if Mr. Smith received the appointment, they would vote against the education department bill when it comes up for a final vote in the House next month. The vote on the bill, one of Mr. Carter's last big government reorganization initiatives, is expected to be close.

Fearing caucus opposition to Mr. Smith, White House and Mondale aides then pressed him to withdraw, and urged Hale Champion, undersecretary of Health, Education and Welfare, to nullify the appointment. Mr. Champion, arguing that Smith was not a racist, strongly resisted. A White House official, a leader of those who urged both Mr. Smith and Mr. Champion to withdraw the appointment, also declared yesterday that he does not believe Mr. Smith holds racist ideas.

Averts Conflict

Mr. Smith finally concluded that he should step down to avert conflict and withdrew his name Monday afternoon. He will remain as assistant education commissioner for policy studies.

Mary Berry, a black and assistant secretary of HEW for education, was named yesterday as acting commissioner for 30 days. It is an interim appointment until the education department is approved by Congress.

Mr. Smith was one of the principal researchers on the 1972 book by Christopher Jencks, "Inequality," whose conclusions of the book are attributed solely to Mr. Jencks. The book held that "equalizing educational opportunity would do very little to make adults more equal," that "the long-term effects of segregation on individual students are quite small," and that "the characteristics of a school's output depend largely on a single input — namely, the characteristics of the entering children." Mr. Jencks said that family background was the most important factor.

It was these conclusions that came under attack from Black Caucus members, although Mr. Jencks also concluded that "blacks . . . can and should be guaranteed the right to attend predominantly white schools."

British Airline Seeks Routes to St. Louis, Denver

LONDON, June 27 (UPI) — British Caledonian Airways is bidding to open two new transatlantic routes linking London Gatwick with St. Louis and Denver within the next four years, the airline said today.

The airline is going before a Civil Aviation Authority hearing here today to present its case for the two new licenses.

Under the plan, British Caledonian would start a four-flights-a-week DC-10 jumbo service between Gatwick and St. Louis in April, 1981.

A twice-weekly service between Gatwick and Denver is proposed to start in 1983.

Both routes would feature the British Caledonian three-class service, which includes a special low-fare cabin as practiced on the airline's existing London-Houston service.

Keep Guillotine, Argues French Justice Minister

PARIS, June 27 (Reuters) — French Justice Minister Alain Peyrefitte has proposed abolition or suspension of the death penalty for some crimes, but warned that total abolition without a transition period would be taking an enormous risk.

Speaking after a long-awaited debate on capital punishment yesterday, he told the National Assembly: "I could say yes to a coherent system of crime prevention and punishment which would one day allow human life to be defended without recourse to the death penalty." But he opposed total abolition, which he said would lead to the collapse of public morals.

Mr. Peyrefitte's proposals would mean the end of the death penalty for crimes such as arson, armed theft and piracy. In practice, the death penalty has fallen into disuse for these crimes.

Capital punishment for another set of crimes could be suspended for a trial five-year period, he said.

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Switching Signals

For a neatly instructive example of a public policy dilemma, you could hardly do better than the fierce political struggle over rail rates for coal. Coal and oil are competing fuels. The faster prices rise for oil, the greater the cost advantage for coal. How much of that advantage should the railroads be permitted to preempt by raising their rates for delivering the coal to the power plant?

* * *

If you are worried about the oil crisis and want to push the power plants as hard as possible to switch from oil to coal, you will want to keep coal much cheaper. That will give the power plants a strong incentive to move to coal. But if you are worried about the railroad crisis — the deterioration of the system and its financial anemia — you will want to keep raising freight rates for coal. You will want to keep coal only slightly cheaper than oil or perhaps no cheaper at all. The federal agency that set the long-haul freight rates is the Interstate Commerce Commission, and it is deeply concerned about the future of the railroads.

The city of San Antonio, Texas, runs its own municipally owned electric utility. It converted the generators from oil and gas to coal, just as national energy policy urged. But since last December, the city bitterly observes, freight rates for delivering Wyoming coal to San Antonio have risen from $12.42 to $18.18. That's a faster run-up than OPEC's oil prices.

The ICC sees the national swing to coal as the salvation of the U.S. railroads. The mines are far from the cities and, unlike most other kinds of freight, coal is hard to move by highway. The ICC holds down rates on the types of freight for which trucks can compete, but there's no such limit for coal.

The President's Commission on Coal has been holding hearings on the reasons for the country's extremely slow progress in switching its power plants to coal. Testifying before it, Daniel O'Neal, the chairman of the ICC, readily acknowledged that two federal policies collide here. ". . . in these coal cases," he said, "we frequently have the Department of Transportation coming in and arguing the case that the railraods need this revenue and the [ICC] ought to let the rates go to very high levels. On the other hand, in a coal case you will have the Department of Energy coming in and saying the opposite. So the signals are not particularly clear."

* * *

So far the winners have mainly been the railroads, and that's an important part of the explanation for the lag in coal conversion. When federal agencies work at cross purposes, only the White House can clarify the signals. You would think someone over there would.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Energy Sideshow

There is something quite ludicrous about that antitrust suit filed by the International Association of Machinists against the countries that form OPEC. The suit charges that these foreign nations have conspired to fix the price of oil. (They have.) It asserts that price-fixing conspiracies violate U.S. antitrust laws. (They do.) It then demands that a federal judge assess damages against those nations and order them to stop fixing prices. (A nice trick, if you can pull it off).

* * *

Regardless of the legal niceties of this cases — and there are many — can you imagine the government of, say, Iran, withdrawing from OPEC and voluntarily paying a billion or so dollars in damages because a judge in California tells it to? Or how it would react if the judge ordered Iranian-owned assets in the United States seized to pay the judgment?

Equally ludicrous was the reaction in the United States when word leaked out that the Carter administration is considering intervening on behalf of OPEC in the law suit. High administration officials said they couldn't talk about it because it was "pending litigation." Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan, D-N.Y., described what the adminsitration is doing as "the accommodation of the U.S. government to a near-criminal conspiracy." And the lawyer who filed the suit said he couldn't understand why the government might consider intervening on such "technical grounds."

The technical grounds are such little things as whether a U.S. court has jurisdiction over the government of a foreign nation and whether a federal judge can bar a foreign government from doing something (fixing the price of oil) that a U.S. state government can legally do.

It is easy to understand why some OPEC governments might be worried about the suit — you never can tell what some judge is going to do, especially if he doesn't have any gasoline for his car. And it is easy to understand why Secretary of the Treasury W. Michael Blumenthal is worried about OPEC dollars fleeing the country. If you thought some judge might rule against you, you might think about moving all your money to Switzerland, too.

* * *

The case has now been put over by the judge until Aug. 20. There was a lawyer in the Los Angeles court to argue for the machinists and, most likely, there was nobody there to argue for OPEC. None of the governments in that organization has officially recognized the existence of the case.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other U.S. Opinion

No Sino-Soviet Thaw — Yet

Sometimes there's less to diplomacy than meets the eye. An example may be found in the Soviet Union's recent offer to hold talks with China on normalizing relations.

What meets the eye is a specter of two of the world's most populous nations patching up their 20-year-old feud and forming a united Communist threat against the West. But Moscow's move, like one in chess, probably has more indirect goals — for two reasons.

First, the divisions between China and the Soviet Union remain wide. China's February attack on Vietnam, Moscow's closest ally in Asia, strained the tense relations further. There's no obvious change in that status.

Second, the Kremlin has other fish to fry right now, namely nailing down the strategic arms limitation treaty with the United States. Thus it's easy to believe that the real aim of Moscow's offer to Peking was to deliver a message to the U.S. Senate, a message that said the Kremlin has its own "China card" and the Senate had better ratify SALT-2 before the card gets played.

If, as is possible, Moscow really does want to thaw the long chill with Peking, there would be some obvious benefits — including some potential ones to the West.

For instance, reduced tension along the Soviet-Chinese border could, in turn, reduce Soviet arms buildups. And that reduction, in its turn, could lessen pressures on NATO to keep appropriate pace with Soviet forces.

Some Asians would welcome an easing of Sino-Soviet rivalry. They fear continued hostility will provoke new Chinese attacks in Southeast Asia as Moscow strengthens its naval force in Vietnam, for example. And a thaw would let Asians, especially Japan, do more business with both Communist countries without offending either one.

Nonetheless, the odds on significantly improved relations are low. Beyond the reasons mentioned, the Soviet "offer" of early this month was really only a response to a May 5 proposal from China, one delayed until just before President Carter's SALT meeting with Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev.

Also, Peking is moving toward other possible confrontations with Moscow in the Mideast. While the Russians side with radical Arabs, Peking this month concluded an arms deal with the radicals' enemy, Egypt.

Such examples, plus China's fear of the "Polar Bear" and Peking's need to get more aid from the United States (including a multimillion-dollar loan from the First National Bank of Chicago) leave little room for a quick improvement in Sino-Soviet ties.

It's possible, but don't bet on it.

— From the Chicago Sun-Times.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 28, 1904

ST. PETERSBURG — With two grand armies facing one another, the generals only waiting to perfect each detail and bring up every possible force for a decisive battle, and the fleet at Port Arthur also ready to show forth, there is little wonder that the public here is feeling more high-strung than at any time since the commencement of the war. I had a talk with a very high ranking aide to the Emperor, this morning, and when asked about the supposed Japanese outrages, he said: "If such should prove to be the case, we could easily let loose our half-wild Cossacks upon the Japanese. Then there would be no quarter."

Fifty Years Ago

June 28, 1929

LONDON — A modern Sir Walter Raleigh made his appearance today, a faulty self-starter taking the place of the historic mud-puddle and an automobile salesman's tiny car that of the equally famous and historic cloak. The Queen had been returning from an art fair in the West End with one of her ladies-in-waiting when the car they were in stalled. Cyril Harrison, standing in an automobile showroom across the street, recognized the Queen, became transformed into Sir Walter Raleigh-1929, and offered her the services of his car. She accepted a ride to Buckingham Palce, and upon leaving, Harrison declared "I feel greatly honored."

'True, They're Somewhat Bent.'

Tokyo: Third World Stake

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — With OPEC pushing the price of oil through the roof, why should the seven Western leaders, gathered in Tokyo, spare a thought for anything but their own problems?

In a time of economic crisis, it is difficult enough to stop dog eating dog in the West without persuading everyone to be decent to the rest of the world. Yet, as Roy Jenkins, president of the European Economic Commission, will point out to the heads of government, it would be foolish and shortsighted to overlook the Third World.

It was their sustained buying power over the last six years that did so much to mitigate the effects of recession. In the European Community area alone, he will tell them, there would be 3 million more unemployed — 9 million instead of 6 million — if the nonoil developing countries had cut their manufactured imports by the amount needed to pay the increased oil prices imposed in 1973 and 1974.

Bad News

Can the Third World go on bailing out our unemployment, particularly in the face of another price hike? On present evidence, the answer may be no. Bad news for them. Bad news for the West. The seven should knuckle down to finding out why.

The Third World kept itself afloat in these difficult years, 1973-1979, by borrowing recycled OPEC funds loaned by Western banks. Without this they would have ground to a halt. Without this their buying power, which now takes 25 percent of U.S. exports and 40 percent of EEC exports, would have been sharply reduced. It was done, however, at the price of putting themselves deep into the red.

This week with the prospect of an even larger oil bill, their overdraft position looks, to say the least, precarious. In 1973, the Third World's combined deficits were around $11 billion. Last year they were over $30 billion. The International Monetary Fund, in an estimate made before this week's OPEC meeting reckoned that this year they would be $40 billion. Experts will argue about how serious the debt burden is.

More Lending

For some the banking system is dangerously over-exposed. Others, looking at the fairly constant ratio of debt to exports in the developing countries, are less anxious. Everyone, however, agrees that another round of financing large Third World deficits will be more difficult than the last.

In the United States, banks are already being encouraged to diversify their lending. In West Germany, the anxious banking authorities are asking the banks for more information about the effects of the expansion of their international lending.

All this is making the banks cautious. But even if they are prepared to go on lending to the poorest, many Third World countries cannot afford to take on more loans at current rates of interest and maturity terms. This raises the big question: If the Third World countries do not borrow the new OPEC surpluses, who will? The money will be left to slosh around the international financial institutions causing immense disruption. And there will be a massive shortfall in demand in the world economy. Unemployment might even double.

There are two ways out and both need urgent consideration in Tokyo, for as Mr. Jenkins argues, "We need the developing countries as much as they need us."

First, a sharp increase is needed in ordinary honest-to-goodness aid. This would be a major contribution to enable many of the poorer countries to become credit worthy again.

"There is nothing in the present state of deflationary chain reactions in the industrialized world — which would argue against such an increase in financial aid," argues Jacques de Larosiere, managing director of the IMF. "[It] would result in increased global demand and thus contribute to a reactivation of world trade and recovery of production."

This should be joined by a new effort to allow the Third World to sell their products in the industrialized countries.

Jobs

The more exports they can sell, the more debt they can sustain. The old warhorse of an argument, that removing trade barriers loses jobs in the developed countries, is dealt a sharp blow in the report on the subject published last week by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Trade in manufactured goods with the newly industrializing countries, it found, created a net gain of 900,000 jobs in the West in each of the years 1973-1977.

A reduction of trade barriers so that this process can continue, even accelerate, is an imperative, reasoned the OECD. "The advanced industrialized countries need the spur to efficiency and the curb to inflation" provided by this competition. Moreover, to go the other way, they conclude, would push the Third World into a downward spiral of impaired credit worthiness, inability to service debt repayments, and declining economic activity. The total effect of this, they say, would produce "further adverse consequences for the industrialized world."

The Tokyo leaders have been told all this by their advisors. Ignorance is not their problem. It is, as Chancellor Helmut Schmidt might say, "a question of grit."

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Ike and Teddy: Search for Winner

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — The reasons for the ADA's disaffection from the Democratic Party's leader are not hard to find. The liberals say he is not a winner. They say he is too small a man, who can't provide leadership in a time of crisis. He isn't even a liberal, in their view. Those around him aren't either, and are of no more stature than he is.

In fact, a former Democratic cabinet officer says, the whole White House crowd could be "blown out by one sure breath, as are candles on a birthday cake." And another liberal asks: "Would you expect the pope to run the Catholic Church with Baptist cardinals?"

Of course, the dissidents have their own candidate, a glamourous figure with a great name, of whom a major party leader says: "He is the kind of liberal with whom we could win." A nationally read columnist comments on "the certainty that he could win."

Dump Truman

Old-timers by this point may have guessed that the situation described above is not that of President Carter faced with the ADA's recent endorsement of Edward Kennedy and the currently booming Draft Kennedy movement. Rather it was that of Harry Truman in 1948, when Americans for Democratic Action also was in the thick of the fight to dump Truman and hand the Democratic presidential nomination to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

That's right. In 1948, the ADA liked Ike. The former cabinet officer who compared the president and his lieutenants to birthday candles was Harold L. Ickes. The CIO (before its affiliation with the AFL) and the New York Liberal Party were part of the Draft Ike movement. So were Bosses Jake Arvey of Chicago and Frank Hague of New Jersey, Mayors Hubert Humphrey of Minneapolis and William O'Dwyer of New York, Sen. Claude Pepper of Florida, and Leon Henderson, then chairman of the ADA. James Roosevelt, FDR's son, was a Draft Ike leader; in fact, the list of those who wanted to be rid of Harry Truman was so long that it would give Jimmy Carter comfort to read it today.

Seems Remarkable

(Somewhere among the dissident troops of 1948, of course, was Joseph Rauh, who was also a Dump Johnson man in 1968 and a strong supporter of the ADA's recent endorsement of Kennedy.)

The Draft Ike movement seems more remarkable today than it did in 1948, when no one knew what Eisenhower's political attitudes were; even the Republicans didn't when they nominated him in 1952. This provides something of a parallel with the Draft Kennedy effort, since a Washington Post survey shows that many of those who back Kennedy take a different view of the issues than he does.

Among those who call themselves "conservative Democrats," for example, Kennedy leads Carter by 22 percentage points. Although he is the strongest advocate of national health insurance, he has as much support among those who oppose it as from those who favor it. Persons who think integration is moving too fast prefer Kennedy 5 to 1 over Carter and those who prefer a balanced budget to more spending on education and health back the senator by 57 to 38.

A Winner

This not only gives the ADA some strange bedfellows, it also makes clear that the major reason for Kennedy's 2-to-1 lead over Carter in the opinion polls is that he is a glamorous figure with a great name, rather than a proponent of any particular position. Those who are trying to draft him are looking for a winner, just as were those Democrats of 1948 who set out to draft Eisenhower.

In politics, there's nothing wrong with wanting a winner; but as in any other field, this desire ought to be pursued with some moderation. There's not much doubt that the Dump Truman-Draft Ike movement of 1948 helped persuade the country that Truman couldn't possibly be re-elected. The repeated charge that he was not really a liberal added fuel to the fire that nearly consumed the party when the Progressives later nominated Henry Wallace — even though at the same time Truman's civil rights program had driven the South into the Dixiecrat bolt. His ultimate victory owed small thanks to liberalism.

Pressing

Those pressing the Democratic Party to repudiate its president and the record of his administration might recall 1948 as a cautionary tale. They might also remember, as Benjamin Hooks of the NAACP has just cautioned blacks, that after all the current agitation they may yet have to support Jimmy Carter next year or see him replaced with a Republican.

Despite the movement to draft him, after all, Eisenhower told the Democrats of 1948 that he would not accept their nomination under any "terms, conditions, or premises." When the dissidents then turned to William O. Douglas, he put them down even more firmly: "I never was a-running, I ain't a-running, and I ain't going to."

And Edward Kennedy showed in 1976 that he, too, knows how to slam and lock a door.

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Trouble in Atlantic Alliance

By James Reston

LONDON — Wherever you go in Western Europe these days, officials seem to agree on the major problem facing the industrial nations. They sing the same tune in different words and languages and then they fall apart.

They are energetically and eloquently in favor of solving the energy problem. In the short run, they agree, this means conservation and cooperation. In the long run, it means the development of a vast new and expensive venture into the production of atomic power, coal gasification and other synthetic fuels.

About the definition of the problem and the goal of its solution there is general agreement, but about the means to that goal, there are basic disagreements.

Specific Goals

For the first time in history, they all agree, we have a world economy in which no nation can resolve its external or even its internal economic problems of inflation, unemployment and trade by itself. But they cannot agree on common policies to deal with what they concede are common problems.

President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France wants the industrial nations to set specific goals for reducing their imports of oil and particularly, to stop buying oil at higher prices on the "spot market" in Rotterdam and elsewhere. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany is opposed to this. He needs oil at almost any price to avoid unemployment, which is his major political concern at home.

President Carter wants everybody to cut down on the consumption of imported gas and oil, but he can't get the Congress or the people of the United States to agree on policies that would do so. And officials here in London and elsewhere in Western Europe are emphasizing this deficiency in the United States.

Lord Tarrington, the new British foreign secretary, made the point in a private talk here. The United States, he observed, is now using 30 percent of the world's petroleum, and more gas and oil than all the other industrial nations together. Everybody has to cut down, he agreed, but unless the United States does so, there is no way to resolve the problem of prices, supply or demand.

The president of France is more direct on the same point. Unless the U.S. agrees at the meeting of the industrial nations in Tokyo to restrict oil imports below present levels, "we will merely have a conversation."

What is fascinating about all this here is the confusion in this part of the world about the U.S. presidential political system. It is simply not understood in Europe why President Carter, with a majority of his own party in both Houses of Congress, cannot commit the United States to restrict the importation of oil, and impose his decisions on the Congress and the people.

If he cannot do so, it is assumed here, there must be something wrong with him — a lack of will or leadership. So in Europe as in the United States, everybody is blaming somebody else for the problem of the day. There is no discussion in this part of the world of facing the energy crisis as a common problem requiring common policies within the Western alliance and a unified approach to the oil producing countries.

There is agreement in all the Western European capitols that a crisis in Saudi Arabia, like the crisis in Iran, could cut off the fuel that runs the machines of Western Europe, Japan and to a certain extent in the United States. But there is no agreement about what to do in that event, and no joint program for producing alternate supplies of energy by atomic power and synthetic fuels to restore the independence of the industrial nations.

The energy crisis at the moment is merely a shortage of about 5 percent between supply and demand, but it is a warning of what might happen if the supply of fuel from the Middle East were cut off.

Common Policies

This is the potential emergency all the industrial nations face, and must, as they all say, face together. But they're not doing so. They are all saying it requires common policies by the oil consumers to meet the demands of the oil producers, but at that point, each nation goes off on its own.

It is all vaguely reminiscent of the critical years before World War II, when the Allies knew they faced a problem but could not bring their politics at home to produce the policies to face it.

Seldom since World War II have the free nations had such an opportunity to create a new and decent order in the world, but this depends on their capacity to agree on policies to defend, not their individual nations, but a common civilization and this they have not yet done.

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The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Letters

A Tax Plan

The U.S. government would do the United States a great service by adopting the following proposal, which in "tax revolution" terms will be labeled "Proposition 14":

The underlying facts are that U.S. companies pay no more than necessary to maintain U.S. overseas staff, and that U.S. companies reimburse U.S. overseas staff for any tax, U.S. or foreign, which is over and above that which would have been paid by such staff in the United States.

The consequences of "Proposition 14" would be: (1) no windfall benefit to U.S. overseas staff because the less they are taxed, the less they are paid or reimbursed; (2) less expease for U.S. companies with U.S. overseas staff; (3) less reason to eliminate U.S. overseas staff; (4) foreign governments would collect less tax from U.S. overseas staff because of the lower-basis taxation; (5) U.S. companies would be more competitive and profitable; (6) U.S. companies would pay increased U.S. corporate income tax because of increased profits; (7) the IRS could recall its international staff and collapse an expensive, harmful collection system; and (8) the United States would be a stronger, healthier competitor in international markets.

"Proposition 14" can be tested for the validity of its assumptions by the simple process of requesting U.S. companies with U.S. overseas staff to submit lists of overseas personnel, the salary deductions made for the hypothetical U.S. tax and reimbursements made for foreign and U.S. personal taxes paid. These statistics will provide a clear picture of who is being taxed for whose benefit and whose detriment, and will prove that "Proposition 14" is reasonable, equitable, efficient, a boon to U.S. business competing in overseas markets, and beneficial to the interests of the nation and every U.S. taxpayer.

F.W. O'MALLEY.

Manama, Bahrain.

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Associated Press

LAKESIDE LEISURE — Summer's relaxed pursuits for these boys in Bremen, West Germany, tend to the inventive. They plaited rush hats to protect them from the sun while they try to come up with a catch of fish at the edge of a lake.

News Analysis

Party Blocks a Power Struggle in Kremlin

By David K. Shipler

MOSCOW (NYT) — The facade of order and unanimity that masks Communist Party life in the Soviet Union has proved especially sturdy and opaque in recent weeks. Leonid Brezhnev, the party chief, prepared for his recent Vienna meeting with President Carter in an atmosphere of outward calm, without any open debate over the SALT treaty, and without any hint that the 72-year-old Soviet leader's failing health had jeopardized the moderate themes of his foreign and domestic policies.

In Moscow, policy now is the product of entrenched interests more durable than any single leader. The Soviet party, long a guardian of collectivism and a bulwark against Western influence, has emerged increasingly in another role as well — that of manager, efficiency board and economic administrator, a careful broker of continuity that guarantees there will be little dramatic change in the future.

As the country has stabilized and grown unrevolutionary, the party has evolved into an advocate of the status quo, a conservative force led by comfortable, self-confident executives — in short, the establishment.

Thus, when Western tourists complained recently about poor service in one of the Soviet Union's leading hotels, the matter was taken up not by the hotel manager or by Intourist, the government agency that runs the hotel, but by the Communist Party secretary at Intourist's local office.

At every level of society, in schools, factories, orchestras and mines, the party's 16 million members form an elite among the population of 262 million. As a whole they represent unquestioned authority, and as individuals they are called upon to set examples in their work and attack the shortcomings of an increasingly complex economy. "Our first task is to see that things work better," a Communist said. "We are the Puritans," said another, trying to explain to an American.

In this role the party's glamour may have faded slightly. Some young people today shun party membership because they think too much will be expected of them as models, both on the job and in their personal lives.

Two university students in Soviet Central Asia said that as Communists, they would be discouraged from spending many of their evenings in restaurants dancing, as they do now. A Moscow journalist observed that high party officials, such as those in the Central Committee, risk their positions if they divorce, because the exemplary Communist is one whose marriage is in order, or at least appears to be.

Nevertheless, many seek the party card as a ticket to advancement in career and status. Occasionally this is put bluntly, as in the case of a woman scholar who was recently advised to join the party if she wanted to become a full professor. Usually it is unstated, the understanding being simply that the good jobs, the state prizes, the trips abroad, the key promotions — and with them the access to better housing and special stores — tend to go to Communists.

Success in many areas of science and the arts is possible without party membership, but there are some positions, such as high school principal, factory manager and journalist, in which one rarely encounters nonmembers.

Western journalists and diplomats who work in the Soviet Union have often been impressed by party officials, finding many of them highly intelligent and perceptive, with a mastery of their fields that seems to set them apart.

This was brought home to a group of U.S. correspondents who spent five days last year in the western Siberian oil fields questioning nervous, evasive government officials about oil production. Suddenly, while they were waiting for a plane back to Moscow, the party secretary from the Samotlor area's chief city of Nizhnevartovskiy, Sergei Velikopolsky, arrived. He answered all questions with calm candor, revealing the statistics that had been so elusive and exuding the open confidence of a man clearly in charge.

Members may gather to discuss problems at their factories or hotels, and some say that they feel a growing freedom to criticize economic mismanagement on a strictly local level. But neither high officials nor high policy may be attacked, even in closed meetings.

The party leadership is always "correct" in matters of foreign affairs, budget priorities and the like. There was no debate, for example, even in local party meetings, about the SALT treaty signed in Vienna last week. "We don't have any information so we can't discuss it," a party member lamented. "Even party lecturers don't know, for example, how much aid is given to the Arabs," she said. "We know how much the United States spends on the military, but we don't know how much we spend. I think we should be more open."

Debate Smothered

"To really tackle a problem you have to admit that it exists," said another Communist. "That's the problem here."

The dominance of the Brezhnev-led centrist tendency has smothered internal debate, a development fairly typical of periods in which a single leader is in undisputed command. Only at times when power has not yet been consolidated, as in the years immediately after the deaths of Lenin and Stalin, and after the ouster of Nikita Khrushchev, has the party been an arena for a modicum of disagreement, diversity and maneuvering, dissident Marxist Roy Medvedev wrote in 1975. He expects something similar after Mr. Brezhnev's death or retirement.

Yet dramatic swings in policy seem unlikely to those Westerners and Russians who have studied the party and are impressed with its inertia, its resistance to intellectuals in its upper ranks, and its tendency, in an era of stability, to nurture and promote a certain grayness and blandness in its leaders.

It is not one man, Soviet Communists insist, but the party as a whole, the institutional and ideological organism, that produces policy. Its leaders come almost invariably from the technical fields of industry — President Brezhnev is a metallurgist, Premier Alexei Kosygin a textile engineer. They rarely come from the humanities, and never from areas considered susceptible to Western ideas.

U.S. Millionaire Raids Moscow In Capitalist Motorcycle Gang

MOSCOW, June 27 (UPI) — U.S. millionaire publisher Malcolm Forbes and five partners roared into Moscow on five motorcycles today at the end of a seven-day, 1,500-mile foray from Munich.

Mr. Forbes, 59, and his sidekicks immediately claimed to be the first motorcycle tourists from the West to drive deep into the Soviet Union. "It was fun being a harbinger of capitalism in the capital of communism," said the publisher of the U.S. business journal Forbes Magazine.

He has been dubbed here as a "capitalist tool" — so he sported a red and blue flag with the words "Capitalist Tool" on the handlebars of his 79-horsepower, U.S.-made motorcycle.

Passenger Daughter

With him were his daughter Moira, 23, who rode as his passenger, and his 30-year-old photographer son Bobby. Journalists Lammy Johnstone and Roger Hull and a publisher who goes by the name of August were the rest of the party, which came by way of Prague, Warsaw, Brest Litovsk, Minsk and Smolensk. "We had no mechanical problems at all, not even a flat tire, on the whole trip," Mr. Forbes said.

The trip almost failed to take place. The Soviet Union first refused permission, but Mr. Forbes got his way through a casual friend, financier Armand Hammer, who has top Kremlin connections.

"We were treated courteously everywhere," Mr. Forbes said. After resting for two days, the group is to leave for Novgorod, Leningrad and Helsinki.

HOW DID YOU SURVIVE WITHOUT IT?

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EVERY WEDNESDAY FROM JUNE 27TH ON SALE EVERYWHERE

Fear Future on Zambia Model

Rhodesia Whites Distrust the Safeguards

By Jack Foisie

SAKA, Zambia — Fifteen ago, when Zambia became an endent black republic, Presi- Kenneth Kaunda said he ed the minority whites to stay o "continue to be part of the unity."

t the incentives that Mr. da's government extended to hites have been steadily whit- way, and whites in neighbor- Zimbabwe Rhodesia, where a government has taken over, that much the same lies in for them.

ook at what happened in bia," a white said not long ago reporter in Salisbury. "What ened to the legal safeguards hites in Zambia?"

e answer is that, because those uards have been largely elimi- l, the white community has dled to about 30,000 in a pop- on of 5.5 million. In 1964, were 75,000 whites.

rst of all, Zambia's black gov- ent abolished the seats in Par- ent that had been reserved for es — *a form of safeguard that* also been adopted in Zimbabwe Rhodesia. Afterward, whites were represented only by members elected on a nonracial basis. The last white left Zambia's Parliament last year.

Then, with only feeble white political representation remaining, the Kaunda-dominated United National Independence Party began dismantling the British colonial-style government, which, Mr. Kaunda rightfully asserted, favored the whites.

The next target was business, where nonblacks had all the investment money and the experience to make a profit.

Particularly irksome to black nationalists was the presence of about 11,000 Asians, mostly from India, who were the nation's shopkeepers and were as discriminatory against the blacks as the whites were.

In 1968, in his first legislative effort to eliminate "economic discrimination," Mr. Kaunda outlawed non-Zambian ownership of rural retail shops and brought the mainly Indian shops in the cities under government control by heavily taxing profits.

In a further step toward "economic reform," he removed all protection for "expatriate traders," giving them until 1972 to become Zambian citizens or sell out.

Announcing his own brand of socialism, which he calls "humanism," Mr. Kaunda began a drive against large-scale private enterprise. By 1969 the government had assumed a 51-percent interest in 25 foreign firms, mainly in transport and construction. Restrictions were imposed on overseas remission of profits.

A year later Parliament approved a constitutional amendment that opened the way to acquiring majority control of Zambia's great copper-mining companies, all foreign-owned. It was not outright confiscation; the government promised to pay for its 51 percent out of future profits.

In 1970, Mr. Kaunda announced his final "Zambianization," majority control of foreign banks, but within a year he found that he had overextended his brand of socialism. He needed the whites' financial know-how to help with economic problems precipitated by a sharp decline in copper prices. Copper provides about 90 percent of Zambia's foreign earnings.

In the last several years, the denationalization process has been extended to other businesses acquired by the government, although substantial numbers of Zambian directors are still present to keep an eye on profits.

In fact, Mr. Kaunda is constantly changing his government format and altering his socialist ideas. He fluctuates between harsh and conciliatory attitudes toward the remaining whites.

"It's the uncertainty of our future, more than any single act, which is causing more of us to think about leaving," a longtime white resident said.

Gangs of Bandits

Added to the whites' uncertainty about the future is their uneasiness brought on by increased lawlessness. Roving gangs of bandits have been attacking whites and blacks throughout the country.

Farmers are a particularly vulnerable target. The 300 white farmers left in Zambia produce 30 percent of the country's staple food, maize and a large percentage of beef, poultry and vegetables. Without the white farmer, city dwellers would go hungry.

In a few instances farmers and their families have been killed by Zimbabwe Rhodesian guerrillas. The guerrillas have bases in Zambia where they are trained before returning to their country to take part in the uprising against whites, which continues despite the recent takeover by a black government in Salisbury.

"I assume these guerrilla recruits are taught to hate whites, and find us a convenient target for practice," a white farmer living near Lusaka said. "So we've begun to carry guns for our protection. But to Africans, that seems to make us accomplices when Rhodesian troops raid guerrilla camps in Zambia."

The makeup of the white community in Zambia has changed substantially since independence. In 1964, many of the whites in Zambia had friends or family in Rhodesia or South Africa who were beginning to face a racial struggle with black majorities.

But most of the old colonialists have died or emigrated. Of those who remain, many are intensely loyal to Mr. Kaunda. A few still hold office as judges.

The new whites are mainly under contract, nurses, teachers and managers, particularly in the mining industry, where there are about 4,000 whites. For the most part, they are not involved in racial matters. They are upset, though, by Mr. Kaunda's law of last year that makes it difficult for whites to send their sizable salaries abroad.

© *Los Angeles Times*

Amid Violence, Confusion

ntic Alli Bedlam in Bolivia as Election Nears

By Juan de Onis

PAZ, Bolivia (NYT) — The ance hall of San Andres Uni- ty, Bolivia's center of higher ies, is filled each evening with sands of students talking excit- over the din of competing speakers proclaiming political ments.

bearded young man chants a bullhorn the demand that via break diplomatic relations Nicaragua in solidarity with rebel forces that are fighting to throw President Anastasio oza.

young woman in a blue denim et hands out leaflets asking stu- ts to vote for Marcelo Quiroga ta Cruz, a Socialist candidate president, who has proposed all private banks, manufactur- and trading companies be onalized. The government has ady taken over the big mines oil companies.

et another speaker, from the olutionary Workers Party, a tskyist group, competes for at- ion with slogans calling for ab- tion by voters in the coming idential election as a way of re- iating "bourgeois legality." But message is drowned out by a lspeaker attacking "Yankee erialism."

Political Bedlam

he near chaos of communica- s in the university hallways, in ch everyone talks and nobody ns to listen, is a reflection of the tical climate nationally as Bo- a makes a new attempt to elect a ernment through democratic ns after a decade of military without elections.

n attempt was made last year Gen. Hugo Banzer, who had n president since 1971, to stage an election that was designed to elect a military man as his successor. The vote was canceled by the electoral court after evidence of fraud led the military commanders to throw out both Gen. Banzer and his temporary successor, Gen. Juan Pereda.

This time the military has pledged a fair contest, with no officially favored candidate. About 1.8 million newly registered voters will elect a president and a Congress Sunday.

The campaign has shown, however, that the military is not in a position to control outbreaks of violence that have disrupted political meetings in outlying areas, where communications are primitive and local political factions are armed.

Hernan Siles, the major leftist candidate, was unable to hold rallies in the department of Santa Cruz when 80 armed men blocked the airport runway, preventing the arrival of the candidate's charter plane. The local military authorities did not intervene, although they had given assurances to Mr. Siles that he would be protected.

At Sucre, in the central highlands, Victor Paz, the 72-year-old leader of the centrist Nationalist Revolutionary Movement, was met by a stone-throwing mob and could not speak.

Gen. Banzer, who is the candidate of the rightist Nationalist Democratic Action Movement, was driven out of the mining district of Huanuni by miners throwing sticks of dynamite when he arrived with armed guards to hold a meeting.

These incidents have generated serious tensions that led the military commanders to threaten, at one point, to call off the election. But the high command eventually decided to proceed for fear of violence if it were not held.

Uncertainty over the outcome of a free election contributes to the nervousness that is apparent in all quarters.

Gen. Banzer, who is now retired from the army, has accused both Mr. Siles and Mr. Paz of being tools of Communism and presented his candidacy as the "last chance to save Bolivia." His supporters charge that the leftist followers of Mr. Siles plan to seize factories, mines and public buildings after the vote and proclaim their leader the winner.

Tense Times

Supporters of Mr. Siles say that they have information that a large ranch in Santa Cruz is being used by backers of Gen. Banzer to train 400 armed men to act as storm troopers after the election, or to intimidate voters.

Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada, one of Bolivia's leading private mine owners, is running for Congress on the ticket of Mr. Paz.

"I don't know what is going to happen after election day," said Mr. Sanchez de Losada, a newcomer to politics, "but there are going to be some tense times. If we are going to install a legitimate elected government, there will have to be an agreement among the major candidates, particularly Paz and Siles."

Uruguay Assailed By Amnesty for Rights Violations

LONDON, June 27 (Reuters) — Amnesty International, the London-based human rights organization, yesterday called on Uruguay to release all political prisoners and to dismantle its torture apparatus.

In a report on political imprisonment in Uruguay, Amnesty said: "Torture of political prisoners has become, to an almost unprecedented extent, an integral part of the political life of the nation." Between 2,500 and 2,800 prisoners of conscience and other political prisoners are being held in Uruguay today according to Amnesty Records.

"Arrests are made by unidentified members of the combined forces [police and armed forces] without a written warrant, often at dawn and with a great display of force," the report said. It added: "The person is immediately hooded and, apparently as a matter of routine, brutally treated. No reason is given for the arrest, nor is the family informed of where the person is taken.

"There is normally a period of detention incommunicado, often of weeks or even several months, without access to family or to a lawyer. This period is often spent in a military barracks where maltreatment and torture have become routine over the past five years."

.K. Union Sees eath of Times

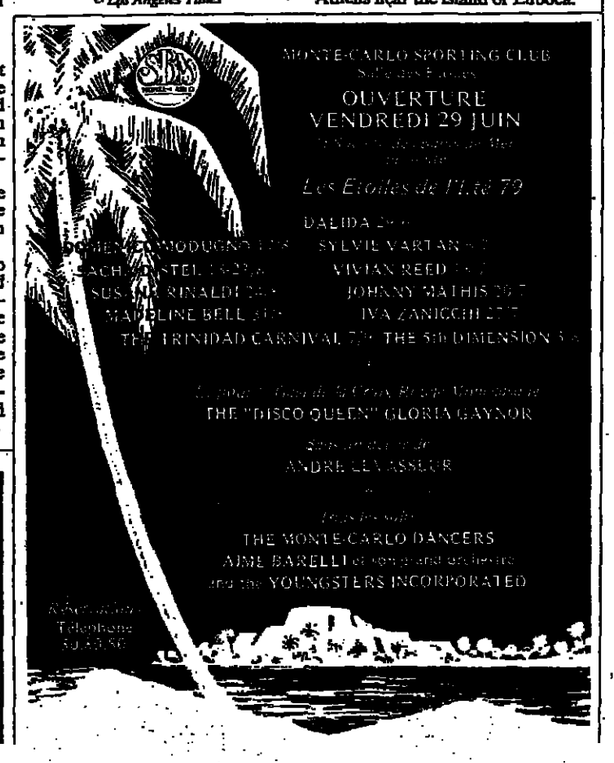
ONDON, June 27 (Reuters) — union at the center of the dis- e at the Times, the National aphical Association, said yester- y that it saw no prospect of Brit- 's oldest national daily newspa- reappearing.

A union spokesman said "the mes management has cast us in e role of undertakers so we will rform the task for them." Last ek the union said that it was ying to find new jobs for the wspaper's printers.

The Times suspended publica- on seven months ago after the ions failed to meet a manage- nt deadline for accepting an greement on the introduction of tomation.

Earthquake in Greece

ATHENS, June 27 (UPI) — A medium tremor measuring five points on the Richter scale was reported by the Athens Observatory yesterday. The observatory said the epicenter was 71 miles northwest of Athens near the island of Euboea.



Principality of Monaco
Prince's Palace
Court of Honour
From July 18 to August 12 at 20:45
Information: Opera of Monte Carlo T.: (93)50 69 31
(p.v. Dandelot)

CONCERTS of the PRINCE'S PALACE
(Twentieth Anniversary)
NATIONAL ORCHESTRA OF THE OPERA OF MONTE-CARLO
Lawrence FOSTER
Jean-Bernard POMMIER
7/22: Lawrence FOSTER
Salvatore ACCARDO
7/25: Guennadi ROJDESTVENSKY
Victoria POSTNIKOVA
7/29: Guennadi ROJDESTVENSKY
Aldo CICCOLINI
8/8: Lovro VON MATACIC
Sydney WEISS
8/12: Ferdinand LEITNER
Krystian ZIMERMAN

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

In the Matter of PENN CENTRAL TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, Debtor: — In Proceedings for the Reorganization of a Railroad — No. 70-347

NOTICE OF EXCHANGE AND AVAILABILITY OF NEW SECURITIES OF THE PENN CENTRAL CORPORATION

Pursuant to Orders entered by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Reorganization Court), the Plan of Reorganization (Plan) for Penn Central Transportation Company became effective on October 24, 1978, at which time the name of Penn Central Transportation Company was changed to The Penn Central Corporation. First Pennsylvania Bank N.A., through its agent, Fund/Plan Services, Inc., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has been named Exchange Agent for the purpose of distributing cash and securities of The Penn Central Corporation to the claimants entitled thereto pursuant to the Plan. At the same time, the Reorganization Court directed that no distribution be made to holders of certain bonds which were the subject of appeals which had been filed by the trustees under the indentures securing such bonds. For those appeals which were finally resolved earlier this year, the Reorganization Court directed that distribution of cash and securities should commence after March 27, 1979.

BONDS NOW ELIGIBLE TO BE EXCHANGED

The Reorganization Court has now directed that holders of the following bonds will, upon surrender of such bonds, be entitled to receive cash and securities of The Penn Central Corporation:

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad
Refunding and Improvement Mortgage 4½% Series A
Bonds and 5% Series C Bonds due October 1, 2013

At this time, holders of such bonds shall be entitled to receive cash, Series A Bonds, preference stock and common stock to which they are entitled pursuant to the Plan as originally approved and confirmed by the Reorganization Court Subsequently, such holders will be entitled to receive such additional Series A Bonds and such Series B Bonds as may be determined in accordance with the decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

EXCHANGE PROCEDURES

A Letter of Transmittal with Instructions for surrendering such bonds in exchange for cash and securities of The Penn Central Corporation has been mailed to each holder as of June 22, 1979, whose address was known. These documents were not mailed to holders whose addresses are unknown, or whose identities are not known because their bonds are in bearer form. If you own any of the bonds listed above and you have not received a Letter of Transmittal, you may obtain a copy by completing the form below and mailing it to the Exchange Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE CONCERNING BONDS NOT TO BE ACCEPTED FOR EXCHANGE AT THIS TIME

There is a possibility that the treatment under the Plan for the following bonds will be the subject of further judicial review:

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Michigan Central
Collateral 3½% Bonds due February 1, 1998

The Reorganization Court has not authorized distributions to holders of these bonds. The Court has reserved jurisdiction to authorize and direct the distribution of whatever amounts of cash and securities to which such bondholders are ultimately determined to be entitled as a result of the appeals or proceedings on remand after the appeals. Consequently, at this time the Exchange Agent will not accept any of these bonds for exchange. If you deliver for exchange any of these bonds, the Exchange Agent will return the bonds to you.

First Pennsylvania Bank N.A.
c/o Fund/Plan Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 8717
Philadelphia, PA 19101

Please send a Letter of Transmittal with Instructions in respect to the Plan of Reorganization for Penn Central Transportation Company, Debtor, to:

Name _____ (PLEASE PRINT)
Street _____
City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____
Name of Bond _____

DEATH NOTICE

C. F. AVERY died on June 14th, 1979 in Vienna after a brief illness, age 65. Mrs. Gertinde Avery, Judy-Grace and Kathy Cernosek.

Movies in Paris

The Sketch Film Makes a Comeback

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, June 27 (IHT) — The sketch film, conspicuous by its absence of late, is making a comeback. *Its form is* reassuring, for however bad a sketch may be there is the soothing consolation that it must be brief. It can never stupefy, as does the relentless one-note, two-hour feature.

Last season the brilliant "I Nuovi Matri," composed of 12 miniature comedies and dramas, restored the sketch film to the popularity it enjoyed when its contents were provided by the short stories of Maugham, O. Henry and other masters. "La Ronde" of Max Ophuls, an adaptation of Schnitzler playlets linked by the sex theme, was an international smash.

Pierre Braunberger's "Collections Privees" (at the Normandie, the Danton and the Opera) revives the neglected formula and in doing so takes a step in the right direction. It is made up of three short films on varying matters, each under a different director. There is the spice of variety to the enterprise, but all three might be abridged to advantage.

Just Jaeckin's opener relates the adventures of a shipwrecked sailor who has landed on a tropical isle inhabited by cannibalistic women who fatten him up for the feast as he unwittingly lolls in their embraces. Robert Blanche plays the prospective supper in the manner of a burlesque comic eyeing the chorus girls. What else can he do?

Japanese Tale

Shuji Terayama's "Le Labyrinthe d'herbes," the best of the lot, is set in a Japanese red-light district and concerns a boy whose mother is a prostitute and his murderous hatred of her life and of her clients.

There is artistry to the depiction of the scene, viewed as though through a veil of gauze by lantern illumination. Atmospherically and histrionically — in the moving impersonation of the tormented, jealous lad and his easy-virtue mother — it has quality and fascination. Curiously, as in the others of the trio, development is unduly slack and pace oddly erratic.

The concluding contribution is by the Polish metteur-en-scene Walerian Borowczyk, whose penchant for the erotic is his trademark. He has selected a Maupassant novelette, one not dissimilar to the Japanese tale. A Parisian libertine of the '90s, disturbed by neurotic restlessness, leaves his writing desk to pick up a Folies-Bergere chorine as his nocturnal companion. She invites him to her drab flat where he becomes apprehensive of ominous noises, fearing either a police raid or the arrival of her protector. She has concealed her little son in a cupboard, her practice while on night duty.

Borowczyk has a keen camera sense and takes us on a picturesque whirl of 1890 Paris after dark, inspired by Toulouse-Lautrec, but neither the prowlings of Maupassant nor his human-interest experience is particularly striking. "Collections Privees" has wide range, but seems uncertain in purpose. Its jumble of styles and stories afford some amusement and, though troubled by occasional longueurs, it has refreshing novelty.

* * *

The Italian comedian Toto occupied a position similar to that held by Jacques Tati in the French cinema and by Alec Guinness when he was capering in British screen farces. Toto died in 1967, greatly lamented, and as no one has been found to replace him — for he was as irreplaceable as W.C. Fields — his films are being released so we may laugh at him once more.

"Miseria e Nobilita" (at the Balzac, the Saint-Andre-des-Arts and the Entrepot in its original version) has not been seen outside Italy before, although it was made in 1954. Its belated arrival is most welcome.

Its scenario is based on an old-fashioned vaudeville penned by the celebrated Eduardo Scarpetta in the 1880s and the movie adaptation wisely retains the background of Naples at that time. Mario Mattoli presents it as a period piece, even framing it on the stage of a vintage theater. The young Sophia Loren makes one of her early appearances — as a conniving showgirl who would marry above her station — and she is very lovely, but the film is Toto's in toto.

He is irresistible as a tricky pauper of the Neapolitan slums, but rises to true comic grandeur in the sequences in which he masquerades as a haughty aristocrat, his lordly manner reducing his social-climber host to abject groveling. You will look in vain to discover *the equal of this marvel of hilarity.*

* * *

The French director exported to Hollywood finds himself almost inevitably a fish out of water. Neither Jean Renoir nor Julien Duvivier could bridge the gap of altered methods. Rene Clair, however, was *more flexible. Spending his exile* there during the Occupation, he succeeded in turning out reputable and successful films. One of these is now on show (at the Chatelet Victoria at 6 p.m.).

Shot in 1942 under the producing auspices of Preston Sturges, an eminent director himself, it has weathered the years quite well. "I Married a Witch" is its title and it is an adaptation of a Thorne Smith story, pasteurized somewhat by the censorship of that era. Technically it is a bit tarnished by now. One has become so accustomed to color that its black-and-white photography dates it visually, but it is still enormously entertaining.

Fredric March is its star enacting a political candidate who is willing to sacrifice his public career to wed a witch (Veronica Lake) and there is a delicious character bit by Cecil Kellaway as her sorcerer father who is given to the bottle. The wit of Clair's films made on home ground *is imported to the* American screen without damage in a delightful fantasy.

Sophia Loren and Toto.

Dance

The Flip Side of Nureyev

By Noel Goodwin

LONDON, June 27 (IHT) — Watching Rudolf Nureyev at the London Coliseum, where he is appearing this week with the Murray Louis Dance Company from New York, I began to think that tickets should have been sold in tandem with his earlier classical performances with London Festival Ballet here.

Because the effect of such a dancer working in the flip modern style of Murray Louis, with its often sharply pointed humor, its quirky, offbeat movements of isolated limbs, is chiefly of interest as a specific contrast with the aristocratic *style of the classical roles more* suited to him.

Alone in the Louis repertory, as in "Vivace," the solo to Bach created for him by the American choreographer, or as the sunbathing beach-boy transported by the seagoddess of "The Brighton Venus," Nureyev looked as he was — like a visitor from elsewhere. A case of Hamlet wanting to play the clown, for once, and moderately funny on that account.

The main delight of the Louis company, apart from their supporting work for the star guest, was in "Schubert," which the eight dancers performed without him. A display of wit and virtuosity, set to *three movements of Schubert's* "Trout" Quintet and enhanced by the stunning designs of Alwin Nikolais, this is the kind of superior American dance which is always a welcome contrast here.

Nureyev had his own most distinctive success at the tail end of the three-week stint with London Festival Ballet, which also brought Dame Margot Fonteyn back into partnership with him again — not in the spectacular way of old, but in bringing back to life a special page of dance history.

This was a careful reconstruction, as near authentic as it could be, of Nijinsky's original version of "L'Apres-midi d'un faune," with Fonteyn gliding gently and grandly as the chief nymph, and Nureyev at *his most feline as the voluptuous* faun, the strange rolling steps having a sensual savagery.

It supplemented two other roles from the classic Diaghilev repertory, in this anniversary year, which Nureyev danced in the same program — an equally sensual Gold Slave in "Scheherazade," and a "Spectre de la Rose" in which the leap out of a window that made the ballet famous was more of a skip, but the rest had the true poetry that should be its most rewarding feature.

Having completed its share of the so-called "Nureyev Festival," the Festival Ballet had to turn its attention to internal dissensions, *said to be between the dancers and* the artistic director, Beryl Grey, and between both these and the board of management.

The Art Market

Ojjeh Collection Sets Records for Furniture Sales

By Souren Melikian

MONTE CARLO, Monaco, June 27 (IHT) — The sale of what Sotheby's called, with unusual *lack of restraint, the* "Magnifique Ensemble de Meubles et Objets d'Art Francais Collection Monsieur Akram Ojjeh," held Monday and yesterday evening at the Sporting d'Hiver, is a landmark in the history of the art market.

Expressed in financial terms, Sotheby's record is phenomenal. The net total of 54,504,000 francs — leaving only one item unsold of 1.8 percent in value of the gross total — is by far the largest ever recorded for a sale of furniture and objets d'art.

The price of 8,436,000 francs paid by the Heim Gallery in London, on behalf of an unidentified institution, for an 18th-century corner cabinet *in florid Rococo style* with the stamp of I. Dubois, is three times the previous record, paid in December, 1974, for a *bureau plat* with the matching cartonnier or filing box from the collection of Lady Baillie. That record was beaten a second time Monday when a magnificent commode stamped J.F. Leleu was knocked down at 4,663,000 francs to the British financier Charles Clore. This was 2½ times the highest presale estimate.

The *bureau plat* of the mid-Louis XV period, stamped BVRB for Bernard van Risenburgh, the Dutch-born cabinetmaker for the French court, was bought for 2,109,000 francs, again 2½ times the presale estimate, while a pair of Louis XV encoignures, stamped J.P. Latz, multiplied their highest estimate fourfold at 2,886,000 francs.

Enthusiasm

Such prices partly reflect the enthusiasm that top 18th-century furniture now inspires whenever its authenticity is above suspicion.

But no one could have predicted this success. The context in which the star pieces appeared was not the best. Many pieces of indifferent quality were of the kind that sells regularly at Drouot. Copies of the late 19th century were thrown in and dutifully identified in the catalog. To the suspicious, this uncomfortably suggested that possibly one or two others might have slipped by, unnoticed by the cataloger, however conscientious.

Clearly the "magnificent and highly important commode," supposedly executed in the 18th century for the King of Poland and Elector of Saxony, but oddly carrying the crowned "C" mark normally engraved on the ormolu mountings of French royal furniture, was not to everybody's liking. It failed to convince and was bought in at 1,100,000 francs. One other commode, attibuted to Cressent, which sold for 1,332,000 francs, had a motif in the central area that looked odd to several connoisseurs. And this was not the only case.

But the worst that Sotheby's had to overcome was the saga of the collection. Originally it belonged to old-master dealer Daniel Wildenstein, who had planned to sell it by auction in 1977 in London. At the 11th hour the sale was called off because Akram Ojjeh, a Syrian-born French-educated financier who is now a Saudi national, bought it in its entirety. The idea was to decorate the liner France, which he had also purchased.

Absentee Owner

Two years later, Ojjeh was selling it because, press releases said in substance, he had found out that precious furniture would deteriorate at sea, no matter what conservation measures might be taken. Dreading unfavorable comments of the kind made in the French press after the sale of the France, Sotheby's became obsessive about not having Ojjeh himself in the limelight. He was not visible anywhere. Somehow the name Wildenstein was cleverly made to hang over the collection with which he had parted, partly through the admirable preface by Sir Francis Watson, reminiscing over a lunch he had had in Daniel Wildenstein's house in New York, filled with that furniture.

That was no mean feat, given the barrage of publicity that Sotheby's felt compelled to build up in order to compensate for the abrupt decision to sell, which had left no time to create gradually a climate of interest. The Sotheby's show was brilliant — from the presale special viewings down to the minutest trifle. There was that luncheon party for rich collectors at a fashionable restaurant a few hours before the first evening sale, that "special" cocktail party for selected members of the world press.

TV networks came in force. The English dailies were heavily represented, an uncommon occurence. A popular London paper hardly notorious for any special concern for the arts ran articles before the sale, as did its French counterpart. On D-day, Sotheby's managed to have a front row of seats studded with millionaires, pitting Stavros Niarchos against Charles Clore, who outbid him for the Leleu commode.

The 8.4-million-franc cabinet.

Conversely, Niarchos won the battle against Clore when he *acquired a table stamped Carlin* without any pedigree for 666,000 francs. Sotheby's luck was to have such fights waged over pieces either of lesser importance or less firmly established authenticity. Niarchos, for example, paid 888,000 francs for a table with ormolu mountings, said to be by Pierre Gouthiere — plausible but not proven. It was also he who, more surprisingly, was the underbidder on a table stamped G. Jacob that raised questions in the minds of several connoisseurs, if only because the initial G. introducing Jacob's name has not been recorded, as the catalog pointed out. Without him it would have gone for less than half the whacking 1,221,000 francs it made.

High-powered dealers watched it all with their eyes popping out. "A fabulous show," said one Paris dealer. Others assured that it was all so artificial and exceptional that the event would have no bearing on the market.

This is, of course, impossible. Artificial the prices may have been, at first. But they were paid by hard-nosed financiers who cannot simply be bluffed into playing roulette at auction. This means that a new stage has now been reached, in which top furniture of the 17th and 18th centuries is in a price bracket once reserved for old masters. The market for 18th-century furniture and decorative art as a whole, including the lower echelons, will sooner or later receive a welcome boost.

Another totally different consequence is that the auction system has been proved to lead the upper end of the market in this category. No dealer could have sold the corner cabinet at that price. And, in auctions, the English reign supreme, Sotheby's share getting larger year after year.

Sharps and Flats

PARIS — Keith Jarrett is at the Palais des Congres June 29 at 9 p.m. The Pavillon de Paris plays host to Chick Corea and Herbie Hancock July 2, Jeff Beck and Stanley Clarke July 3 and Weather Report July 5. All shows will start at 8 p.m. Bud Freeman will be at the Caveau de la Huchette July 2-8.

MONTE CARLO — Dalida will be at the Sporting Club June 29. Sylvie Vartan and her show come in for one night July 6.

BRUSSELS — Eddie (Lockjaw) Davis and Harry (Sweets) Edison, starting their annual European tour, open at Pol's for one week July 7.

LONDON — Van Halen will be at the Rainbow June 28-29; on June 30 Steve Hackett is at the Odeon Hammersmith and the Spinners at the Purcell Room. The Pasadena Roof Orchestra is at the Queen Elizabeth Hall July 1; Humphrey Lyttleton and Alex Welsh at the Royal Festival Hall on July 7 and Weather Report at the Odeon Hammersmith July 7-8. The Delta Rhythm Boys are appearing nightly at the Talk of The Town.

FRANKFURT — There will be an open air jazz concert June 30 at the Biergarten in the suburb of Dreieichenhain from 6 p.m. till midnight. Featured are Carrie Smith, the Anachronic Jazzband, Trevor Richards and the New Orleans trio.

FESTIVALS: Valdan, Austria, June 29-July 1; Copenhagen, July 1-8; Paris (Festival de Marais) July 4-7; Nice, July 5-15 and Montreux, July 6-22. *Many of the world's top* jazz musicians will be at the festivals and some will be at all of them. Among others: Benny Waters, Thad Jones, Weather Report, Woody Shaw, Clark Terry, Dorothy Donegan, Oscar Peterson, Stephane Grappelli, Count Basie, Lionel Hampton, Max Roach, Ella Fitzgerald, Sonny Rollins, Dizzy Gillespie, Muddy Waters, B.B. King, Milt Jackson, Woody Herman, Herb Jeffries, Budd Johnson, Shelly Manne, Slam Stewart, Kai Winding, Buddy Tate, Erskine Hawkins, Buck Clayton, Fats Domino, Eubie Blake, Dave Brubeck and Barney Bigard.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 7 Thursday, June 28, 1979

BUSINESS/FINANCE

J.K. Seeks 10% MPG Gain

From Agency Dispatches

·NDON, June 27 — British au·kers have agreed to try to re· new cars' average gasoline ·umption by 10 percent by · the Society of Motor Manu·rers & Traders said today.

·e voluntary agreement follows ·years of talks between senior ·ngineers, the oil industry and ·nergy Department.

·itish cars' current gas-con·tion average is 28.2 miles per ·n. If the target is achieved, this ·d be raised to 31 MPG. For ·parison, the U.S. average is 19 ·for 1979 models. U.S. law, ·sed by the nation's automak· requires Detroit to achieve a ·average of 27.5 MPG by 1985.

·vid Plastow, group managing ·tor of Rolls Royce Motors and ·man of the SMMT energy ·nittee, said the task is a real ·enge because, since the 1973 ·rice leap, all car makers had ·dy considerably increased the ·fficiency of their models.

·oreover, the real efficiency im·ment would, in engineering ·, have to be far greater than ·percent because this target ·d be in addition to a 3 to 5 ·nt gas-consumption penalty ·d by more stringent European exhaust emission standards for the early 1980s, he noted.

These factors combined, will mean a need for substantial re-engineering to reduce vehicle weight and to lower aerodynamic drag, he said.

Mr. Plastow forecast that new cars in 1985 would show even greater gas improvements than those calculated from a national model average because current fuel-consumption tests do not reflect improvements expected to come from better cold-start and warm-up characteristics, or from developments which will maintain more accurate engine tune for longer periods.

He said discussions had begun with car importers to involve them in the voluntary undertaking and the SMMT was confident they would support the scheme.

Oil-Backed Mexico Said Too Pushy in Euromart

By William F. Low

BRUSSELS, June 27 (IHT) — Mexico is using its oil potential to raise substantial sums in the Euromarket on constantly improving terms and conditions. But some banks are upset by what they regard as aggressive tactics by Mexican concerns.

Informed sources estimate that at least $3 billion of new loans are currently under negotiation, following $2 billion or so that Mexico has already raised since the beginning of the year.

Evidence of Mexico's popularity with a large segment of the international lending community is the success of the fund-raising operation by Banobras. The initial target figure was $200 million, but overwhelming demand has enabled an increase to $500 million.

Banco Rural is following Banobras with a $200-million credit which offers similar terms — a maturity of 10 years and a spread of ¾ percent over the London interbank offered rate (Libor). However, the Banco Rural deal has a grace period of six years, against five for Banobras.

Pemex, the state-owned energy concern, is understood to be close to completing negotiations for an acceptance facility totaling between $1 billion and $1.5 billion. Several major banks have submitted offers and a mandate is expected to be awarded shortly.

Since the beginning of this year, Pemex has borrowed close to $1 billion in a series of loans provided by a small number of banks. Although it usually has encountered little or no difficulty in obtaining these credits, Pemex recently failed to persuade one bank to provide funds for five years on a margin of just ⅜ percent over Libor.

In a rare private-sector borrowing, Tubos de Acero de Mexico is seeking $120 million over 10 years. Bankers claim that other Mexican entities will shortly launch sizable Euroloans. Prominent among these are the United Mexican States and the state electricity concern, CFE, which could raise $1 billion between them.

In common with most other international borrowers, Mexico has benefited from the general decline in interest-rate margins. Today, a prime Mexican credit will pay a premium of ¾ percent over Libor for 10-year money. Many bankers believe that this rate will decline by ⅛ point within the next few weeks.

Some banks though are upset by Mexico's aggressive tactics, especially when they relate to repaying existing loans ahead of schedule. In several instances, Mexican borrowers have prepaid although there was no such provision in the loan agreement.

For example, Banco Rural last week made an unauthorized prepayment on a Swiss-franc loan arranged in 1977 on relatively high interest-rate margins. However, two of the original participants in the credit have refused to accept prepayment and may take legal action against the borrower.

One of the banks has informed Banco Rural that the prepayment constitutes a breach of contract and that the bank is entitled to receive the difference between the yield on the loan until maturity and the yield on which the repaid funds can be re-invested. The difference is claimed to represent about four times the penalty fee offered by the borrower.

Dollar Down Against Most Currencies

Dealings Are Erratic Before OPEC Pricing

LONDON, June 27 (AP-DJ) — The dollar fell today against European currencies in erratic trading but gained against the yen.

Dealers said that with decision of the oil cartel's pricing session still pending and with leaders of the industrial countries due to start meeting shortly in Tokyo, many participants were refraining from increasing their positions.

The dollar also was hurt by a revival of rumors that the Deutsche mark might be revalued within the European monetary system and also speculation that the Bundesbank might tighten credit conditions further, dealers said.

In addition, some traders were predicting that the U.S. trade deficit for May might be higher than the $2-billion figure generally estimated by market participants. After the European market had closed, the United States announced its trade deficit widened in May to $2.4 billion.

The dollar dropped sharply in the morning as the result of heavy buying demand for marks. However, what appeared to be support from the Bundesbank arrested the decline and trading steadied.

The dollar finished at 1.8440 DM, down from 1.85 yesterday, and at 1.6570 Swiss francs, down from 1.6622. But it rose against the yen to 216.30 from 215.70.

Gold prices meanwhile eased slightly to finish here at $281.25-281.75 an ounce, bid and asked.

U.S. Shoppers Stay Home

By Isadore Barmash

NEW YORK, June 27 (NYT) — The gasoline shortage has begun to have a serious impact on sales in U.S. stores and supermarkets, particularly in suburbs and outlying areas, according to retailers across the country.

The biggest declines in retail business are being registered in metropolitan New York, New Jersey, Washington, D.C., Maryland, and some parts of Pennsylvania. Midwestern stores have not been as strongly affected while West Coast stores have mostly recovered from earlier business erosion since the improvement in the local gas situation.

The sales declines began to appear about two weeks ago, gathered momentum last week and became acute over the weekend, retailers reported.

In New York, a private survey by a trade association found that in-city sales of the city's major retailers were running from 5- to 10-percent above last year's levels so far in June, while suburban store sales were down 5 to 10 percent for the first time this year.

Early Clearances

The fuel squeeze has caused many shoppers to curtail buying trips and consolidate their purchases, much as it did during the 1973-74 fuel crisis. This time around, apparel and home furnishings stores are apparently being hit harder than supermarkets.

Food retailers said yesterday that customer transactions have averaged a couple of dollars more per sales ticket as shoppers consolidated their trips.

Most department stores, including Macy's main New York store are already involved in their normal summer clearances. But some big regional retailers are speeding up their seasonal sales to clear out apparel from a summer selling season already considered a loss because of the shortage of gas and consumer distress over fuel prices.

Saks Fifth Avenue reported that its New York store was "doing far better" than its branch stores. "We have very definitely been affected by the fuel problem in our suburban stores," said Paul Leblang, senior vice president for marketing, "but we find that there is an offsetting factor — fall clothes are already beginning to sell well."

Some of the country's largest national store chains have found customer traffic down from earlier weeks. J.C. Penney's 1,622 stores have experienced a reduced flow of shoppers, but "our sales aren't down as much as traffic," said Walter Neppl, president. "We can only conclude that the public is planning its shopping trips better."

Mobil's Montgomery Ward unit reported that business had slowed somewhat in its 400 stores nationwide, particularly in automobile accessories and tires. But a spokesman said, "We also have seen an increase in telephone and mail orders from both the West and the East Coasts."

U.S. Deficit Up in May to $2.5 Billion

Gap Off With OPEC, Japan, W. Germany

WASHINGTON, June 27 (UPI) — Record high imports widened the U.S. trade deficit to $2.48 billion in May, the highest level since January, from deficits of $2.15 billion in April and $821.3 million in March, the Commerce Department reported today.

May's seasonally adjusted deficit compares with a $2.22-billion gap in May, 1978.

Imports increased 1.9 percent, or $300 million to a record $16.34 billion, largely accounted for by increases in imports of natural gas, chemicals and iron and steel mill products. Exports declined 0.1 percent, or $20.5 million, to $13.86 billion.

Oil Imports Down

Imports of petroleum and related products declined 5.2 percent, or $211.9 million, after increasing more than $300 million in April. U.S. imports of crude oil declined 11 percent in May to 192.9 million barrels after rising 7.8 percent in April. But the per-barrel price rose to $16.27 from $14.92.

Commerce officials said the oil-import figures may reflect a period when the U.S. government was urging domestic oil companies not to buy crude on the spot market.

For the first five months of this year, the U.S. trade deficit totalled $9.85 billion compared with $15.49 billion a year earlier. The trade deficit in 1978 was $28.5 billion. U.S. officials hope to reduce the deficit to $22 billion this year.

The department said the trade deficit with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries narrowed to an adjusted $1.63 billion in May from $2.02 billion in April.

Iron Imports Up

The U.S. deficit with Japan narrowed last month to an adjusted $830.1 million after widening in April to $1.04 billion.

The deficit with West Germany narrowed to $292.8 million after widening in April to $329.6 million.

Calculated the way most other nations compute their trade figures to include the cost of insurance and freight on imports without affecting exports, the U.S. trade deficit in May widened to $3.49 billion from April's adjusted $3.17 billion.

Computer Issues Buoy Wall St. Prices

NEW YORK, June 27 (Reuters) — Strength in computer issues provided a safe harbor from confusing reports on the OPEC oil-pricing talks and New York Stock Exchange prices edged higher today in active trading.

Analysts said investors hoped that if the talks dragged on, Saudi Arabia could force a moderate price rise. Later signs of an impasse raised fears of continuing confusion in world oil markets. News of a widened U.S. May trade deficit did not help sentiment, analysts said.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 2.86 to 840.52 and advancing issues led declines 837 to 531 as volume rose to 36.72 million shares from 34.68 million yesterday.

News that International Business Machines would raise lease and rental prices 5 percent beginning October helped computer stocks. Analysts said the move was designed to increase IBM's earnings potential and would help the whole industry by raising the price umbrella.

Honeywell picked up ⅞ to 69⅜, Burroughs one to 70⅛, NCR ¾ to 66¼, Digital Equipment 1⅛ to 57⅛ and Amdahl, on the American Exchange, 2⅛ to 26½.

Florida Mining and Materials jumped 5½ to 47½ bid, over-the-counter, after Moore McCormack Resources raised its bid for Florida Mining to $48 a share, topping an increased bid of $45 from Kaiser Cement. Kaiser rose ⅛ to 23¼ and Moore McCormack ⅛ to 29⅜.

Teledyne climbed 5⅛ to 133½. It was the subject of a bullish magazine story.

Caesars World topped the active list and skidded 3⅜ to 26⅛. Its Atlantic City casino opened yesterday.

Gulf Oil added ⅛ to 27 as second most active. A 421,700-share block moved at 27.

Hecla Mining fell 2⅜ to 14¾. An El Paso Co. unit agreed to sell its 16.7-percent Hecla stake to Rosario Resources for $16.22 a share. Hecla has a right of first refusal.

Long Island Lighting Co. increased its quarterly dividend to 44½ cents a share from 42½ cents. Ohio-Sealy Mattress raised the quarterly to 24 cents a share from 21 cents and authorized a three-for-two stock split. The new rate after adjustment for the split will be 16 cents a share, it added.

Other companies increasing quarterly dividends included H.R. Block to 40 cents, J.L. Clark Manufacturing to 32½ cents, Medtronic to 15 cents, Metromedia to 70 cents and Thomas Nelson, which split its stock 4-for-3, to seven cents. Bell Indiana, which declared an extra year-end dividend of three cents, raised its quarterly to five cents.

Multibank Financial declared an extra 5-percent stock dividend. Heilig Meyers set a 10-percent stock dividend.

American Stock Exchange prices also gained with the index up 1.18 at 200.09.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

France

Renault		
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	57,240.	49,230.
Profits	158.80.	12.10

United States

Pillsbury		
4th Quar.	1979	1978
Revenue	700.90	474.60
Profits	21.98	15.64
Per share	1.11	0.89
Year May 31	1979	1978
Revenue	2,160.	1,700.
Profits	83.47	72.51
Per share	4.62	4.14

Southern		
Year	1979	1978
Revenue	2,960.	2,760.
Profits	200.20	215.60
Per Share	1.42	1.64

Speculators Pick Cotton; Seedy Business Ruled Out

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP-DJ) — Unusual trading activity in cotton futures has driven up prices about seven cents a pound in the past month in a market one analyst says is "rampant with rumors."

July futures contracts rose as high as 68.37 cents a pound last Thursday and closed in trading yesterday at 65.96 cents compared with about 60 cents a pound a month ago. A trader who bought at the low and sold at the high could have quadrupled his money, based on the market's low margin requirement.

Most analysts believe there are no fundamental market changes that account for the rally but say there has been heavy speculative-buying recently. "The market's moving" and "there's a lot of money behind it," says one cotton specialist.

The activity has attracted the attention of both the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and the New York Cotton Exchange, whose officials apparently have concluded that the activity has not violated any of their rules.

A widely held theory among brokers and analysts is that a group of investors, possibly including the Hunt family of Dallas, has made large purchases of July futures contracts in recent week. The purchases, some say, may have fueled speculation, pushing prices up further because the Hunts have been linked with large purchases of silver and soybean futures in the past.

But one broker discounts theories that the Hunts were involved, noting that the Hunt name is frequently cited when a commodity market changes rapidly.

And William George, a commodities trading adviser with Incomco, says the Hunts have not invested heavily in July futures. Rather, Mr. George's firm distributes a newsletter that has been recommending cotton futures on the twin theory that they were artificially low a month or so ago and that increases in petroleum prices will send the prices of oil-based synthetic fibers skyrocketing in coming months, making cotton more attractive.

If polyesters keep rising in price, Mr. George says, "there isn't any reason why cotton shouldn't be selling for 80 to 85 cents" a pound. At its former price of about 60 cents, he said, cotton was practically priced below the cost of production. It had fallen there from a high of almost 76 cents last November. "The market was like a coiled spring," he says.

Liquidating Normally

But industry sources nevertheless believe the CFTC looked into the heavy cotton futures activity and contacted the Hunts about possible involvement in it. Bunker Hunt, whose family was engaged in controversy over soybean futures trading in recent years, was unavailable for comment, and an attorney for him declined to comment.

Bill Donaghey, president of the New York Cotton Exchange, says the exchange's control committee, which works to see that maturing contracts expire properly, found July contracts seem to be liquidating normally. He adds that the exchange "talked to people" during its examination in recent weeks, but declines to elaborate.

At any rate, brokers and analysts seem to agree that there has been a heavy dose of speculative buying and prices have reacted in the past several weeks. "There wasn't any fundamental reason for the market to rally like that," a New York cotton broker says, noting that this year's U.S. cotton crop seems to be progressing rapidly.

utput Up harp 1.6% ı Japan

From Agency Dispatches

·KYO, June 27 — Industrial ·uction in Japan rose a strong ·percent in May following a 0.8-·ent gain in March and was up ·rcent from a year earlier, the ·istry of International Trade · Industry reported today.

·nwhile, in a move to cool infla·ary tendencies in the domestic ·omy, the Bank of Japan has ·osed the tightest restraint on ·it growth among the nation's ·or commercial banks since ·.

·he 1975-based index of indus· production, the output of the ·on's mines and factories, rose · preliminary 131.8, seasonally ·sted, from the upward-revised ·7 in April, which was up 6.8 ·cent from April, 1978.

·he May index of producers' in·tory of finished goods fell 1.1 ·ent to 101.1 percent of the 1975 · after seasonal adjustment ·n an upward revised 102.2 in ·il. The producers' shipment in·rose 2.6 percent to 130.8 and ·up 8.6 percent from a year ago. ·fficials attributed the sharp ·luction increase to good perfor·nces in the steel and transporta· industries, including the auto ·or.

·he central bank told the 13 ma·commercial banks that domestic · volume in the third quarter · increase only 766 billion yen ·ut $3.5 billion), down 31 per· from the volume increase per·ed a year earlier.

·s a result, outstanding loans at· 13 so-called City Banks are ex·ed to stand 7.5-percent above · year-earlier level at end-Sep·ber, compared with a 10-per· growth originally expected.

·he authorized loan increase for · third quarter is the tightest ·rterly limit since the banks were · to a 752 billion-yen increase in ·third quarter of 1970.

·he central bank also specified · the country's three long-term ·it banks can increase lending · maximum 196 billion yen in ·third quarter.

·central bank spokesman said ·loan-limit decision represented ·"quantitative" side of an anti·tionary credit policy initiated ·pril when the central bank's of· discount rate was raised to 4¼ · 3½ percent. At that time, the ·dow guidance" loan limits for · second quarter had already · set.

—News and Notes—

IBM is increasing rental and lease prices by some 5 percent and monthly maintenance charges by 5 to 15 percent on selected equipment. Purchase prices for all data processing products are unaffected. The company, which earlier this month reported an increase of leases at the expense of outright purchases may hurt year-to-year profit comparisons, said the increases reflected the increasing cost of doing business. The increases are effective Oct. 1, except for changes in hourly maintenance services and new systems engineering contracts, which are effective immediately. The company is also increasing prices of certain customer education courses and for some licensed programs offered by the General Systems Division.

* * *

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking has raised its offer for 25 percent of Marine Midland Banks to $25 a share from $20. In addition, the banks have agreed to a one-year extension of their agreement under which Hongkong would acquire 51 percent of Marine Midland's shares. At the same time, Marine Midland said it plans to apply for a national charter, placing itself under the jurisdiction of the Controller of the Currency. The New York State banking authorities have been dragging their heels in approving the bid, despite the support of senior state officials including Gov. Hugh Carey.

* * *

Daimler-Benz expects continued high demand for its Mercedes autos and trucks to yield a satisfactory profit this year, Joachim Zahn, managing board chairman, says without giving precise figures. First-half turnover was up 18.9 percent at 14.9 billion Deutsche marks from the strike-ridden half a year earlier. Mr. Zahn notes that passenger car production in 1979 is expected to exceed 421,000 units, a 7-percent rise over 1978. New auto orders in the first-half continued to exceed Daimler's expanded production capacity, he says, pushing the order backlog to around 900,000 units, or more than double annual output.

* * *

BASF 1979 earnings are expected to increase from last year's 421 million DM following improved first-half conditions. There is a good possibility the year's dividend would reflect the profit increase, Matthias Seefelder, managing board chairman, says. First-half group turnover for BASF, which last year paid out 6 DM a share, rose 16 percent to an estimated 12.3-billion DM from the weak year-earlier half. However, he cautions that the second half holds a number of uncertainties for the chemical group because of possible oil price rises which could further raise costs.

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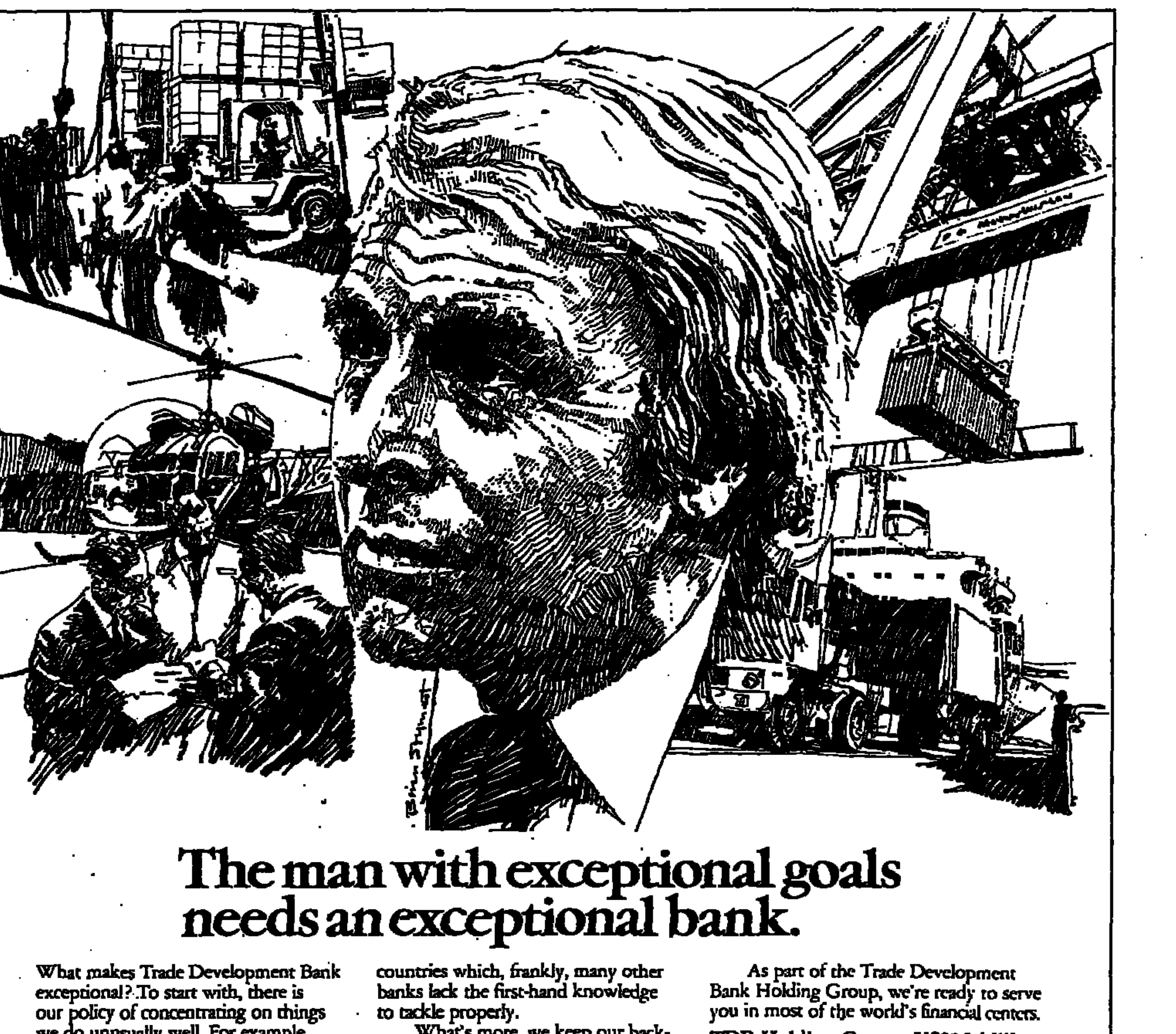

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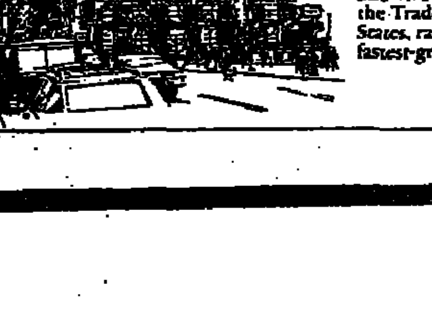

Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, head office of Republic National Bank of New York, U.S. subsidiary of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group. The 47th largest bank in the United States, ranked by order of deposits. Republic is one of America's fastest-growing financial institutions.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 27

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High Low | Stock Div. in $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev. Close

— A—A—A —
39½ 29⅛ ACF 2.24 6.4 7 319 34⅞ 34⅜ 34⅞+ ⅜
23⅝ 15¼ AMF 1.24 7.9 7 196 15⅞ 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
32⅞ 13 AM Intl .28 1.9 5 155 14⅝ 14⅝ 14½+ ¼
14¾ 8⅞ APL 1 9.2 198 11 10⅞ 10⅞
48⅞ 33⅞ ARA 1.64 4.7 7 24 35¼ 34⅝ 35⅛+ ⅜
31⅞ 20½ ASA 1.40 5.3 215 27⅛ 26⅝ 26½— ⅜
14⅞ 8½ ATO .48 4.4 4 30 11 10¾ 10⅞
34⅞ 17 AVX .50 1.6 10 38 31⅝ 30⅞ 31½— ¼
40 29½ AbbtLb 1 2.9 13 338 34¼ 33½ 34⅛+ ¼
23¾ 16¼ AcmeC 1.20 6.4 5 10 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝+ ⅛
6¼ 3⅝ AdmDg .04 1.0 6 15 3⅞ 3⅝ 3⅞
13 10¾ AdaEx 1.28e 11. 16 11⅝ 11⅜ 11⅝
8½ 3½ AdmMl .20e 4.1 6 24 5 4⅞ 4⅞— ⅛
32¾ 28⅝ AetnaLf s1.80 5.5 5 1470 u33 31⅞ 32¾+1
26⅝ 17⅝ Ahmans 1.20 4.3 5 256 u28 27¼ 27⅞+1½
31⅞ 23⅝ AirPrd .60 2.0 10 284 30¼ 29⅞ 29⅞— ¼
26¾ 15¾ AirbFrt 1 4.9 9 9 20¾ 20½ 20½— ⅛
15 11¼ Akzona .80 6.5 7 38 12⅜ 11⅞ 12⅜+ ¼
9⅝ 7¾ AlaP dpf.87 11. 18 8⅛ 8 8 — ⅛
95 78 AlaP pf 9 11. z30 82½ 81 82½+ ¼
102 83 AlaP pf9.44 11. z110 87½ 86 87½+ ½
86⅛ 72 AlaP pf8.16 11. z2000 77⅝ 77 77⅝+2⅛
86¼ 71¾ AlaP pf8.28 11. z210 76½ 76⅜ 76⅝— ⅛
17 13⅝ Alagsco 1.40 9.9 7 4 14¼ 14⅛ 14⅛
24¼ 13½ Alaskin .66 2.9 16 174 23½ 22½ 22⅞+ ⅜
45⅝ 23½ Albany 1 2.4 11 21 41¾ 41½ 41½
9⅝ 6¼ Alberto .36 4.8 9 15 7½ 7⅜ 7½+ ⅛
46⅜ 31 Albrtsn 1.20 3.1 8 10 38¾ 38⅝ 38⅝— ¼
38½ 26⅜ AlconA 2 5.8 4 584 34⅝ 34 34½+ ⅜
31⅞ 22⅝ AlcoStd 1.40 5.5 5 32 25¼ 25 25¼+ ⅛
9⅝ 5¼ Alexdr .40 5.4 6 76 7⅜ 7¼ 7⅜+ ⅛
27 17 AllgCp 1 4.3 7 52 23⅜ 23½ 23½— ½
27⅝ 25⅜ AllgCp pf2.86 11. 24 27⅛ 26⅝ 26⅝— ½
15 6½ AllegAir 3 392 9⅞ 9½ 9⅝
20⅝ 13¾ AllgLd 1.28 7.2 6 29 18 17¾ 17¾
37½ 30 AllgL pf 3 9.0 8 33½ 33½ 33½
23⅞ 21 AllgL pr2.19 10. 9 22 21⅞ 21⅞
19 15¼ AllgPw 1.76 10. 7 346 17⅛ 16⅞ 17
17¼ 14¼ AllenGp s 1 5.9 8 110 16⅞ 16½ 16⅞
35 20¾ Allergan .60 2.3 10 67 26 25½ 25⅝— ¼
41⅜ 27⅞ AlldCh 2 5.7 8 320 35 34½ 35 + ½
13⅝ 9⅞ AlldMnt .80 6.9 7 22 11⅝ 11½ 11⅝+ ⅛
18⅝ 10⅝ AlldPd .60 3.3 21 5 18 18 18
28 20⅞ AlldStr 1.50 6.0 6 522 25 24⅝ 25 + ¼
38⅝ 27¾ AllisCh 1.80 5.5 5 616 34 32⅝ 33 —1
16⅞ 11½ AllrAu .60b 4.0 9 6 14⅞ 14⅞ 14⅞
22¼ 14½ AlphPr .72a 4.0 7 12 17⅞ 17¾ 17⅞
56⅜ 40½ Alcoa 2.40 4.6 5 794 52¾ 51¼ 52 + ¾
21 13⅛ AmlSug 1 5.3 18. 17 19½ 19 19 — ½
39½ 37½ Amax s 10 1818 u40⅞ 39⅝ 40⅛+1
53¼ 38¾ Amax pf 3 5.5 229 u54⅞ 52¾ 54½+1¾
24⅞ 14 Amcord 1.40 6.7 6 23 21 20¾ 20⅞— ¼
25⅜ 16¼ Amrce 1.32 5.8 6 3 22⅝ 22½ 22⅝
42 31 Amrc pf2.60 7.1 1 36¼ 36⅛ 36⅛— ½
48¾ 23¼ AHess 1.40 3.1 8 2756 46⅞ 45¼ 45½—1½
107½ 56 AHes pf3.50 3.4 46 103 101½ 101½—1½
19¾ 10⅝ AmAir .40 3.7 2 248 11 10⅞ 10⅞+ ⅛
9¼ 4 AmAir wt 85 4½ 4¼ 4⅜+ ⅛
22⅝ 18⅞ AAir pf 2.18 11. 24 19¼ 19⅛ 19⅛
20½ 12¾ ABakr 1.20b 8.8 6 8 13⅞ 13⅝ 13⅝— ¼
60¼ 45½ ABrnds 4.50 7.6 7 191 59½ 58½ 59 + ¾
28½ 22⅞ ABrd pf1.70 6.1 4 27⅞ 27¾ 27¾— ⅜
33⅞ 30⅝ ABrd pf2.75 8.3 162 33 32⅝ 33 + ⅜
32 28¾ ABrd pf2.67 8.5 23 31⅝ 31½ 31½
43¼ 32⅝ ABdcst 1.20 3.0 8 697 40 39½ 39¾+ ⅜
20½ 13¼ ABldM .70 5.2 6 8 13½ 13⅜ 13½
43⅞ 34½ AmCan 2.80 7.2 6 67 38⅞ 38½ 38⅞+ ⅛
22¼ 19¾ ACan pf1.75 8.5 2 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝
5⅞ 2⅛ ACentry 17 4⅞ 4½ 4⅝— ⅛
32⅞ 23⅞ ACyan 1.60 6.2 8 210 25⅞ 25⅝ 25⅞+ ½
14½ 8⅞ AmDistl 61 13½ 13¼ 13⅜+ ⅛
36 20⅝ ADT 1.08 5.2 8 75 20¾ d20¼ 20¾+ ⅛
11¾ 8⅞ ADualVt .84a 7.8 1 10¾ 10¾ 10¾
24½ 19⅞ AElPw 2.18 10. 9 315 21½ 21¼ 21⅜+ ⅛
40⅝ 27¾ AmExp 1.80 5.2 8 2614 35⅛ 34⅞ 34⅞— ⅜
17⅝ 8¾ AFamil .60 5.0 5 185 12⅛ 11⅞ 12 + ⅛
23⅜ 19 AGlBd 2e 9.5 28 21⅛ 21 21 — ⅛
19½ 15½ AGnCv 1.44 7.5 13 19½ 19 19¼
35⅞ 22¾ AGnIns 1 3.1 5 335 32¾ 32½ 32½— ⅜
43 29 AGln pf1.80 4.5 7 40¼ 39⅞ 39⅞—1
33 23 AGln pf .90 2.8 5 32 32 32 —1
13¾ 9⅞ AHeritLf .48 3.1 10 111 u15½ 14¾ 15¼+1½
22¼ 12 AmHoist 1 6.1 5 114 16⅞ 16⅝ 16½+ ⅛
32½ 24⅜ AHome 1.50 5.6 12 1456 27¼ 26⅞ 27
142¾ 110½ AHome pf 2 1.7 1 121 121 121 —1
25¼ 23⅝ AmHosp .80 2.8 11 183 28⅝ 28⅜ 28⅝+ ¼
13⅛ 6⅞ AmInvst .30a 2.7 10 166 11½ 11 11
35⅞ 18 AMI .80 2.7 10 94 29¾ 29¼ 29⅝+ ⅛
9¼ 4⅝ AmMotrs 3 445 7 6¾ 7 + ⅛
47 36 ANatR 3.20 7.8 8 101 41⅝ 41⅛ 41⅛— ¼
28⅞ 24⅛ ASLFl n.60a 2.2 6 17 27 26¾ 26¾— ⅛
16¼ 10¼ AShip .80a 6.2 93 75 13 12⅞ 13 — ⅛
53⅛ 39 AStand 3 6.8 6 350 49⅞ 49⅛ 49⅞+ ¾
9⅝ 6 ASterll .32 4.3 9 319 7⅜ 7 7⅜+ ⅜
56¾ 39½ AmStrs 2.24 4.0 8 101 55⅝ 55⅛ 55⅝
64⅞ 57 ATT 5 8.7 7 2351 57¾ 57¼ 57½— ⅛
67⅞ 60½ ATT pf 4 6.6 19 60⅝ 60⅜ 60⅝
49⅞ 43½ ATT pf 3.64 7.9 71 46½ 46¼ 46¼
50⅛ 44¾ ATT pf 3.74 7.9 2 47⅜ 47⅜ 47⅜— ⅛
13⅞ 10⅛ AWatWk .88 6.6 5 27 13¼ 13 13¼+ ¼
17⅞ 14½ AWat pf1.43 8.3 z100 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛
14 11¼ AWat pf1.25 10. z100 12 12 12
22⅜ 15½ Ameron 1 5.3 6 4 18¾ 18⅝ 18¾
16½ 9⅛ AmesD .40b 3.4 5 9 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝+ ⅛
37⅜ 27¼ Ametek 1.80 5.0 9 92 36⅛ 35¼ 36 + ½
20⅝ 15⅜ Amfac 1.20 6.3 6 28 19¼ 19⅛ 19⅛— ⅛
40 29½ AMPInc .76 2.1 13 2108 36 35¾ 36 + ½
16½ 13⅛ Ampco .60 3.8 8 19 16⅛ 16 16 — ⅜
19⅞ 10⅝ Ampex 10 205 15¾ 15⅜ 15⅝+ ⅛
5⅞ 2⅛ AmrepCp 16 4 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
23½ 14⅛ Amstar 1.35 7.1 12 113 19⅝ 18⅞ 19 — ⅛
7⅞ 6⅛ Amst pf .68 9.9 4 7 6⅞ 6⅞
45 29¼ Amsted 2 5.4 7 91 37⅜ 36⅞ 37⅛+ ⅛
19¼ 14¼ Analog s 15 56 17¼ 17⅛ 17¼— ⅛
18⅝ 16⅞ AnchrH s1.20 6.8 4 95 17⅝ 17⅜ 17⅝+ ⅛
26 18⅜ AndClay 1.12 5.5 7 190 21 20¼ 20½+ ½
8¼ 5⅛ Angelica .34 5.4 6 29 6⅜ 6⅛ 6¼— ⅛
15½ 8½ Anixter .40 2.6 7 163 15½ 14⅞ 15⅛+ ⅜
24⅞ 18⅜ Apache s.40 1.7 10 240 23⅝ 23 23⅛+ ¼
22½ 7¾ ApldDig 7 85 8⅞ 8⅜ 8⅝+ ⅛
49¾ 18½ ApldDig pfl 4.7 2 21¾ 21¾ 21¾— ½
11½ 5⅛ ApplMg 9 27 9¾ 9½ 9⅝— ⅛
26⅜ 17½ ArcataC 1.12 4.7 6 27 24⅛ 24 24
24¼ 12¼ ArchrD .20b .9 12 1685 24 23 23¾+ ⅝
11¾ 6 ArctEnt .10e 1.3 12 41 7¾ 7½ 7½
21⅞ 17⅛ ArizPS 1.88 9.6 7 108 19½ 19¼ 19½+ ¼
18½ 8⅛ ArkBst .60b 6.6 6 49 9⅛ 8⅝ 9⅛+ ⅛
39 26⅝ ArkLGs 2.20 5.7 9 106 38⅝ 38⅛ 38½+ ½
5¼ 1⅝ ArlenRty 256 2⅝ 2½ 2½— ⅛
8⅝ 5¼ Armada 9 105 8¼ 7⅜ 8 + ⅜
22⅞ 17 Armco 1.36 6.5 4 196 21⅛ 20⅞ 21 + ⅛
30½ 25⅝ Arm pf 2.10 7.5 75 28 27⅞ 28 + ½
55 47 Armr pf4.75 9.6 z20 49½ 49½ 49½+1
21⅜ 14⅞ ArmCk 1.10 6.3 7 715 17½ 17⅛ 17⅛— ¼
32 18⅝ ArmRu 1.20 6.2 4 7 19¼ 19 19¼+ ¼
23⅞ 15⅜ AroCorp 1b 5.3 6 6 19½ 19 19 — ⅜
19⅞ 7⅞ ArrowE .20r 1.1 7 72 19¼ 18⅞ 19 + ⅛
19¼ 12 Arvin 1 7.0 4 37 14⅜ 14⅛ 14¼— ⅛
30¼ 22¼ Arvin pf 2 8.1 1 24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝— ⅜
30⅞ 13⅞ Asarco .80 4.2 6 278 19½ 19⅛ 19¼
45½ 31 AshlOil s 2 5.0 6 203 40¼ 39¾ 40
22½ 15⅝ AsdDG 1.50 8.3 7 37 18⅝ 18 18⅛+ ⅛
22⅛ 15½ Athlone 1.20 5.8 5 10 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝+ ⅛
23⅝ 17½ AtCyEl 1.74 9.2 8 41 18⅞ 18⅝ 18⅞+ ⅜
66½ 47⅞ AtlRich 2.80 4.2 9 1903 u66⅞ 65⅝ 66¼+ ⅜
225 162½ AtlRc pf 3 1.3 5 u226 223 226 +7½
49¾ 41 AtlRc pf3.75 8.8 z300 42⅝ 42⅜ 42⅜
79 57 AtlRc pf2.80 3.6 30 u79½ 77⅜ 78¾+1
20⅛ 9½ AtlasCp 77 18⅝ 18 18 — ⅜
36⅜ 27¼ AutoDta .64 2.0 16 179 33⅛ 32½ 32¾
35 18½ AvcoCp 1.20 5.2 3 172 22⅞ 22⅝ 22⅞+ ½
70 42 Avco pf3.20 6.8 3 47 46¾ 46¾— ¼
19½ 12¾ Avery .52 3.1 8 13 16¾ 16¼ 16⅝+ ⅜
23⅜ 13¼ Avnet .80 4.3 6 89 18¾ 18⅝ 18¾
63 45⅝ Avon 2.80 5.9 12 792 48¼ 46⅞ 47⅞+ ⅜

— B—B—B —
3 1⅛ BT Mtg 5 2⅜ 2⅝ 2⅜+ ⅛
11⅞ 6⅛ Bache .40a 4.2 5 173 9½ 9⅜ 9½
43⅞ 25½ BakrInt .60 1.4 14 373 43 42⅝ 43 + ½
31¼ 17½ BaldwU 1.20 3.9 8 115 31 30½ 30⅞+ ⅜
46⅝ 28⅝ BldU pf 2.06 4.5 8 46⅛ 45½ 46⅛+ ⅜
28⅝ 20⅛ BallCp 1.20 5.5 5 19 22 21⅝ 22 + ¼
48 31½ BallyMf s.10 .3 29 2066 42½ 40 40 — ⅜
27⅞ 21½ BaltGE 2.44 9.9 7 55 24⅞ 24¾ 24¾
26¼ 18⅛ BanCal .92 4.5 5 1 20¼ 20¼ 20¼
16⅞ 11¼ Bandag .60 4.0 8 421 14⅞ 14¾ 14⅞+ ⅛
31⅜ 17⅜ BangPnt .60 2.4 5 55 25 24⅝ 25 + ⅜
42½ 25 BanP pf 2 6.0 1 33¼ 33¼ 33¼— ¼
38 30⅜ BnkNY 2.44a 7.5 5 38 32⅝ 32⅜ 32⅝
17⅞ 13⅛ BkofVa 1.04 7.1 5 59 14⅞ 14½ 14¾+ ⅛
29⅞ 22 BnkAm 1.32 5.0 7 1003 26⅜ 26¼ 26⅜+ ⅛
42¼ 32⅜ BankTr 3 7.4 6 x355 41¼ 40 40⅝+ ⅜
29¼ 25⅝ BkTr pf 2.50 9.2 x110 27⅞ 27¼ 27¼
21⅛ 8¼ Banner .12 1.1 8 14 10⅝ 10⅜ 10½
36½ 21¼ Barber 1.60 4.7 8 8 34¼ 33⅞ 33⅞— ¼
18⅝ 10⅜ BardCR .32 2.7 9 217 12 11⅞ 11⅞
28 20⅝ BarnGp 1.20 4.7 6 3 25⅝ 25½ 25½— ¼
17¾ 14⅛ BarryW s.44 2.9 9 83 15⅛ 15¼ 15¼
65⅜ 50 BatesMf .80 1.3 34 165 63 63 63
54¼ 32¼ Bausch 1.72 4.6 7 46 38⅛ 37⅜ 37⅝+ ¼
49⅞ 33⅞ BaxtTrv .50 1.2 15 87 42½ 42¼ 42½
6⅛ 2⅝ BayColP 70 11 5⅝ 5½ 5⅝
22⅛ 18⅝ BaySIG 2 9.4 7 26 21⅝ 21¼ 21⅜— ⅛
10⅝ 8½ BoykClg .48 4.6 6 2 10½ 10½ 10½+ ⅛
38 25 Bearing .80 2.4 10 6 34 33¾ 33⅞— ½
28⅞ 20½ BeatFd 1.20 5.7 8 703 21⅛ 21 21 — ⅛
58½ 43⅞ BeatF pf3.38 7.7 216 44½ 44 44⅛— ⅜
25⅞ 20 Beckm .28 1.1 16 363 24⅞ 24⅝ 24⅞+ ⅛
39⅝ 30⅝ BectnD .84 2.5 11 238 33½ 33⅛ 33½+ ⅜
31½ 20 Beech .92 3.3 8 2040 29⅛ 27¾ 28 +1
9¾ 2⅝ Beker 13 136 8½ 8¼ 8⅜— ⅛
37½ 24⅝ BelcoP s.80 2.2 9 133 37⅜ 36⅝ 36⅞+ ⅜
26½ 19¼ Belden 1.60 6.3 5 17 25⅝ 25⅛ 25⅛— ⅛
9 6⅛ BeldnH .36b 5.2 6 21 6⅞ 6⅝ 6⅞+ ⅛
23⅝ 14¼ BellHow .96 5.5 9 42 17⅝ 17⅜ 17⅜— ⅛
9⅝ 5½ Bellind .12a 1.4 6 519 8⅝ 7¾ 8½+ ⅝
19⅞ 18¼ BellCd g s1.52 293 18¾ 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅛
43⅛ 33½ Bendix 2.56 6.7 6 32 38½ 38¼ 38¼— ⅛
26⅜ 20½ BenfCp 2 7.7 6 456 26 25⅛ 26 + ⅜
51 40⅝ Benef pf4.30 9.7 10 44¼ 44¼ 44¼
52 43 Benef pf4.50 10. z100 44¾ 44¾ 44¾+ ¼
27½ 23½ Benef pf2.50 10. z30 24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝
5⅞ 2⅝ BengtB 8 135 3⅛ 3 3
9⅝ 4½ BerkeyP 8 440 4½ d4⅜ 4⅛— ¼
34¼ 20½ BestPd .16 .7 7 263 23 22⅝ 23 + ⅜
27⅞ 19⅝ BethStl 1.40 6.5 3 761 21⅞ 21½ 21½— ¼
40⅝ 25⅝ BigThr .80 2.1 13 12 39 38⅝ 38⅝
21 14⅛ Binney .80 4.6 9 97 17⅝ 17¼ 17¼— ¼
33½ 17½ BisFSL 1 3.0 7 40 33½ 32¾ 33½+ ½
23⅝ 15½ BlackDr .68 3.1 12 294 22½ 22⅜ 22½— ⅛
19½ 19⅝ BlairJn s 1 5.1 6 14 u19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝+ ⅜
19¼ 13⅛ BlissL 1.10 6.5 7 6 17⅛ 17 17
26 19⅞ BlckHR 1.36 5.9 570 23¼ 22 23 + ⅜
27½ 18¼ BlueB 1.60 6.2 6 110 25⅝ 25¼ 25⅝+ ⅛
10 5⅛ Bluebrd .28 2.9 6 2 9⅝ 9½ 9⅝
7⅞ 4¼ BobbieBr 4 85 4⅝ 4½ 4½+ ⅛
45⅞ 37⅝ Boeing s 1 2.4 7 847 42½ 41⅝ 41⅞+ ⅛
35⅝ 23½ BoiseC 1.50 4.4 7 580 34⅝ 33⅝ 33⅞+ ⅛
30⅞ 24⅝ Borden 1.82 7.2 6 426 25⅜ 24⅞ 25¼+ ⅛
34⅜ 26 BorgW 2 6.3 5 105 31⅞ 31 31⅞+ ⅜
9⅞ 4⅜ Bormns .15e 2.6 4 18 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
25⅞ 20⅝ BosEd 2.44 11. 7 122 23¼ 22⅝ 22⅞
93 78 BosE pf8.88 11. z40 81½ 81½ 81½
12 10 BosE pr1.17 11. 30 10⅞ 10¼ 10¼— ⅛
15 12⅝ BosE pr1.46 11. 7 13⅜ 13¼ 13¼+ ¼
18⅝ 9⅝ Braniff .44 3.5 6 574 12½ 12¼ 12½
46⅜ 20⅝ BrownC .80 1.8 14 398 46 44¾ 44½— ¼
31¼ 25 BrigSt 1.20a 4.7 8 229 25⅝ 25 25⅝+ ⅜
40 30⅛ BristM 1.44 4.3 11 576 33⅝ 33 33¼+ ⅛
45½ 35½ BristM pf 2 5.2 1 38⅝ 38⅝ 38⅝— ½
28⅝ 15⅜ BritPet .34e 1.2 8 424 27⅝ 27⅝ 27½— ¼
19½ 15⅜ BrkwGl 1.08 6.9 8 137 15⅝ 15¼ 15⅝— ⅛
25 18⅝ BkyUG 2.02 8.5 7 51 24 23⅝ 23⅝+ ¼
23⅜ 14⅝ BwnSha .80b 4.2 5 25 19½ 19¼ 19¼— ¼
19¼ 7¼ Brown .30 2.0 4 48 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
30 22½ BwnGp 1.80 7.6 5 28 23¾ 23½ 23⅝— ⅛
16 11 BwnFer .60 4.6 9 256 13¼ 13 13 — ⅜
18½ 12¼ Brnswk .80 6.1 5 340 13⅜ 13⅛ 13⅛— ⅛
34⅜ 23⅞ Brnsk pf2.40 8.5 6 28⅛ 28⅛ 28⅛
37⅝ 20 BrushW 1.80 5.4 7 97 34 33⅛ 33¼—1⅛
23 15⅝ BucyEr .88 4.0 8 945 22⅝ 21⅞ 22⅛
6½ 5⅝ BudgC pf.60 10. 1 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞
34⅜ 22 BufFo 1.80 5.3 7 2 33⅝ 33⅝ 33⅝— ⅛
16⅛ 10 Bundy 1 6.3 6 119 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅝+ ½
21 17⅛ BunkrH 1.90 5.9 15 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝+ ⅛
29⅜ 9½ BunkR .84 3.6 7 405 23⅝ 22⅞ 23⅛— ⅛
29⅜ 18 BnkR pf1.50 6.3 3 24 24 24
22⅛ 16⅝ BurlInd 1.40 8.4 6 321 16¾ 16⅝ 16¾+ ⅛
53⅞ 35 BurlNo 1.80 3.3 6 1286 u54 53⅛ 54 +1
7¾ 6⅛ BrlNo pf .55 8.0 7 7 6⅞ 6⅞
51⅝ 36 BrlNo pf2.85 5.5 60 51½ 50⅝ 51½+ ⅜
26⅜ 17½ Burndy 1 4.3 9 410 23¼ 23 23⅛— ⅜
7⅛ 2⅛ BrnsRL .20 3.6 777 5¾ 5½ 5⅝
88 64⅝ Burrgh 2 2.8 11 321 70⅝ 69¾ 70⅝+1
20⅞ 14 Butlerln s.80 4.0 8 24 20¼ 20 20
15½ 6⅞ Buttes 72 88 12½ 12⅛ 12¼+ ⅛

— C—C—C —
64⅜ 44⅛ CBS 2.60 5.3 7 843 48⅜ 48 48⅜+ ⅜
11⅝ 4⅝ CCI 4 72 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
26⅜ 10 CI Rty .20e .7 239 u29 26⅜ 28½+1⅜
36⅞ 29 CIT 2.60 7.1 8 658 36⅝ 35⅜ 36⅝+ ⅜
15½ 8⅝ CLC .24 2.4 11 3 10 9⅞ 10
14½ 7⅞ CNA Fn 3 152 11⅝ 11⅝ 11½
18⅝ 13¼ CNA pf 1.10 6.8 15 16¼ 16¼ 16¼+ ¼
12½ 9⅞ CNAI 1.08a 9.7 24 11¼ 11⅛ 11⅛
55 46⅝ CPC 3 5.8 8 342 51⅝ 50⅝ 51⅝
17⅜ 14¼ CP Nat 1.64 11. 14 3 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛
21⅝ 14⅝ CTS .80 4.1 8 71 19⅝ 19¼ 19⅝+ ¼
39⅜ 24⅝ CabotC 1.40 3.6 7 18 39¼ 38⅝ 39
18⅛ 7¾ Cadence 7 57 16⅞ 15⅜ 16¼+ ⅜
36½ 18⅝ Caesars s 61 9001 29⅝ 26⅛ 26⅝—3½
20½ 13 Calthn .50b 2.8 13 91 19 18 18 — ⅜
6 2⅜ CamerB 10 70 5⅝ 5½ 5½
20⅝ 17⅝ CmpRl g s.50 48 19 18½ 18¾+ ⅛
38 31⅝ CamSp 1.76 5.3 9 58 33½ 33¼ 33½— ⅛
28¾ 21⅛ CampT 1.08 5.0 8 349 21⅞ 21⅝ 21⅝+ ⅛
28½ 16 CdPac g1.40e 1073 u29⅝ 28¾ 29⅛+1
16⅛ 9 CanalR .64 4.9 17 13 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛— ⅛
24¼ 18⅝ ConMill n 1.16 5.0 8 6 23⅝ 23 23⅛+ ⅛
47¾ 36⅜ CapCits .20 .5 10 110 39⅝ 39⅛ 39⅜+ ¼
26½ 18⅝ CapHold .92 4.0 8 650 23⅛ 22⅝ 23⅛+ ⅜
5¼ 3¼ Caring g.07e 197 5¼ 5 5⅛— ⅛
20 18½ Carlisle s.80 4.2 6 53 19½ 18⅞ 19
61 52 CaroCO 5 9.3 z200 54⅝ 54 54 —1
12 5⅝ CaroFrg .40 5.9 4 8 6⅞ 6⅝ 6⅞
23⅜ 18¼ CarPw 2.08 9.6 7 453 21⅝ 21½ 21⅝
29⅜ 24⅜ CarP pf2.67 10. 11 26⅞ 26¼ 26¼— ½
31 22⅝ CarTec 1.60 6.3 6 58 25⅞ 25 25¼+ ⅛
28½ 17 CarrCp 1 3.8 8 663 26⅝ 26⅛ 26⅝+ ⅜
50⅝ 31 Carr pf 1.86 3.9 11 47⅞ 47⅝ 47⅞+ ¼
13 10⅝ CarrGn .98e 8.5 2 11½ 11½ 11½+ ⅛
23⅞ 16⅜ CarsPir 1.10 6.4 5 8 17¼ 17¼ 17¼— ⅛
20⅝ 13⅜ CartHw 1.10 6.7 6 84 16⅜ 16⅜ 16⅜+ ⅛
33⅜ 24⅜ CartHw pf 2 7.0 1 28⅝ 28⅝ 28⅝
10 6⅞ CartWal .40 5.2 9 24 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
9¼ 6⅝ CascNG .71r 7.9 8 15 9 8⅞ 9
23½ 14⅝ CastlCk .80b 5.2 8 86 15⅝ 15½ 15½
65 52⅞ CatrpT 2.10 3.9 8 923 54⅝ 53½ 54 + ¼
15¼ 10⅞ CecoCp .60 4.9 4 11 12⅜ 11⅞ 12⅜
48¼ 38½ Celanse 3 6.8 5 125 44⅛ 44 44⅛+ ⅛
50½ 44⅛ Celan pf4.50 9.9 6 45½ 45⅝ 45⅝+ ¼
8⅛ 3 Cenco 7 80 5¼ 5 5⅛
28⅝ 14¼ Centex .25 1.0 10 98 25 24⅝ 24⅝+ ½
17⅝ 14⅛ CenSoW 1.42 9.0 7 625 15⅞ 15⅝ 15¾— ⅛
22 18 CenHud 1.96 9.8 6 7 20⅛ 20 20
17½ 15¼ CenIlLt 1.70 10. 8 19 16⅝ 16¼ 16⅝— ⅛
29⅝ 26 CnILt pf2.87 10. z100 27½ 27½ 27½+ ⅜
28¼ 24 CnILt pf2.62 10. z300 25¼ 25¼ 25¼—1¼
14⅝ 12¼ CenIlPS 1.36 10. 7 57 13½ 13⅜ 13⅜
32⅝ 18 CenLaE 1.68 5.3 9 332 31¾ 30⅞ 31½+ ⅝
16¼ 13¼ CeMPw 1.52 10. 7 18 14⅝ 14½ 14½
16¼ 11⅝ CenSoya .76 5.7 6 39 13⅝ 13⅜ 13⅜
27⅝ 23 CenTel 1.84 7.2 8 26 25¾ 25½ 25½— ⅛
48⅞ 19⅝ CentrDat 1b 2.2 17 236 46½ 44⅝ 46⅛+1⅛
8⅝ 6⅜ CntrvTel .58 7.5 6 32 7⅝ 7½ 7⅝+ ⅛
24⅞ 15¼ Crt-teed .90 5.5 7 34 16½ 16⅜ 16⅜— ⅛
22 15¼ CessAir .80 4.7 7 308 16⅞ 16⅝ 16⅞+ ¼
26¼ 18⅞ Chmpln 1.24 5.1 5 781 24½ 24¼ 24¼
26⅝ 19¼ Chml pf1.20 5.0 67 24 24 24
13¾ 9 ChamSp .80 6.7 8 903 11⅞ 11½ 11⅞
44⅞ 4 ChartCo .36 23 3457 31¼ 27⅞ 30⅞+2⅞
40 1 ChartCo wt 1777 27¼ 23½ 27⅛+3⅞
35½ 28½ ChrtNY 2.44 7.2 5 51 34⅝ 33⅞ 34 — ¼
10 7⅜ ChasFd .74e 7.5 50 10 9⅞ 9⅞
37¼ 28⅝ ChasM 2.40 6.5 6 822 37 35¾ 36⅞+1
92½ 81 ChasM pf7.60 9.0 x153 85⅛ 84¼ 84¼+2⅛
14⅝ 8⅛ Chelsea .60b 4.4 5 115 14 13¾ 13¾+ ⅛
44⅝ 36 ChmNY 3.16 7.9 6 296 39⅞ 38⅝ 39⅞+1⅛
24¼ 20⅝ ChNY pf1.87 8.8 29 21¾ 21¾ 21¾+ ⅛
51¾ 31 ChesVa 1.50 3.1 14 90 48⅜ 47⅝ 48¼— ⅜
26⅞ 20½ ChesPn 1.08 4.7 10 169 22⅝ 22⅜ 22⅜+ ¼
31¼ 24⅞ Chessie 2.32 7.7 4 287 30½ 29⅞ 30⅛+ ⅛
59 45½ ChiBrl 2o 3.8 11 9 52⅝ 51⅜ 52⅝+1
19⅝ 5⅝ ChiMlw 14 67 15⅛ 14⅜ 15 — ⅛
52½ 18⅝ ChiMlw pf 2 38½ 38 38½
32½ 23¼ ChiPneT 2 7.4 7 24 27 26⅞ 27
7⅛ 3⅝ ChkFull 31 4 4 4 — ⅛
15⅞ 6⅝ ChrisCft 7 220 13¾ 13 13½— ¼
9 4⅛ Christn .40e 4.9 5 20 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅛
22⅝ 14⅝ Chroma 1.10 5.5 5 114 20¼ 19⅞ 19⅞— ½
13 7⅝ Chrysler .40 4.2 2283 10 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅜
5⅜ 2⅜ Chrys wt 368 3½ 3¼ 3¼— ⅜
23⅜ 18⅝ Chrys pf2.75 14. 87 19⅞ 19⅝ 19⅝— ¼
31 28⅛ ChurCh .60 2.4 11 147 24½ 23¾ 24½+ ½
31¼ 26⅜ CinBell 2.32 7.9 5 6 29¼ 29⅛ 29¼
23⅜ 18 CinGE 1.96 9.7 8 146 20⅜ 20 20¼
46½ 40 CinG pf 4 9.8 z230 40¾ 40½ 40⅝— ⅜
88⅛ 75 CinG pf7.44 9.6 z150 77⅝ 77¼ 77¼— ⅛
107¼ 97⅝ CinG pf9.28 9.3 z100 99½ 99½ 99½— ½
108⅝ 98½ CinG pf9.52 9.3 z2050 102½ 101 102½+ ½
40 26⅛ CinMil 1.30 3.3 8 421 39 37⅞ 39 + ⅞
19½ 19 CinMil wi 49 19⅝ d18⅝ 19¼+ ¼
29½ 22⅛ Citicrp 1.30 5.2 6 3513 25⅛ 24¾ 24⅞+ ½
78⅝ 46¼ CitiesSv 3.20 4.4 14 854 u72¼ 69⅞ 72¼+2⅜
2½ 1 CitzSouRt 68 2¼ 2⅛ 2¼
18¼ 12⅞ CityInv 1.20 6.9 4 1475 17⅝ 17¼ 17½+ ⅛
2⅝ ⅞ CityInv wt 354 2 1⅝ 2 + ⅜
29⅜ 21 Cityln pf 2 7.3 90 27½ 27¼ 27½+ ¼
40¼ 31⅝ ClarkE 2 5.2 6 141 38⅝ 38⅛ 38⅝+ ⅜
32⅝ 11⅛ ClarkOil .70 2.3 10 546 31⅝ 29⅝ 30 + ⅝
31⅞ 25⅛ ClvClf 1.20a 4.1 8 13 29⅜ 28⅝ 29 + ⅜
21 16⅝ ClevEl 1.92 10. 9 225 19⅝ 19 19⅛
13⅛ 7 Clevepk .60 6.6 25 19 9⅛ 9 9⅛
14⅝ 9⅝ Clorox .76 7.4 7 1621 10⅜ 10½ 10½— ¼
14⅝ 9¼ CluettPe .60 6.1 5 94 9⅞ 9⅝ 9⅝
13 10⅛ CluettP pf1 9.9 4 10¼ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅜
16½ 5½ Coachm .60 8.4 4 37 7⅝ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅜
26⅜ 12⅞ CstlGs .40 1.6 8 569 26⅛ 25⅝ 25⅝+ ⅜
26½ 17⅛ CstSG pf1.83 7.0 50 26⅛ 25¼ 26⅛+ ⅝
26⅛ 14 CstSG pf1.19 4.6 4 25⅝ 25⅝ 25⅝+ ⅛
8⅜ 5½ CocaBtl .44 6.6 9 273 6⅞ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
47¼ 36⅝ CocaCl 1.96 5.1 12 397 39⅛ 38½ 38⅝+ ¼
23 20¼ CldwBk s.80 4.0 8 13 20⅛ 20⅛ 20¼— ½
7⅞ 2⅞ Coleco 92 4¾ 4⅝ 4⅝
21½ 15⅞ ColgPal 1.08 6.8 7 742 16 15⅞ 15⅞— ⅛
13⅝ 8⅛ CollAik .72 7.8 5 490 9⅝ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
18⅝ 9⅛ CollinF .28 2.2 6 37 12⅞ 12¼ 12⅞+ ½
38 19 ColPen 1.60 5.6 6 580 25½ 23⅜ 25⅛+1⅜
43¼ 30½ ColtInd 2.50 6.0 6 61 41⅞ 41½ 41⅝+ ⅛
34 25⅛ Colt pf 1.60 4.9 1 32⅝ 32⅝ 32⅝+ ½
92 65½ Colt pf 4.25 4.8 2 89 89 89 +2
29½ 25⅛ ColGas 2.44 8.6 7 501 28⅜ 28⅛ 28¼
60⅝ 54¾ ColGs pf5.62 10. 3 55⅝ 55⅝ 55⅝
27½ 14⅝ ColuPct .80e 3.5 5 271 23⅛ 22¾ 23⅛+ ⅜
27⅝ 20⅞ ColSOh 2.32 9.7 12 143 24⅛ 23⅜ 24 — ½
44⅞ 31⅛ CmbEn 2.20 5.1 8 192 43⅜ 42⅞ 43¼+ ⅜
17 9⅝ CmbEq .14b 1.2 95 12⅛ 11⅞ 12 + ⅛
28⅝ 22⅜ CmwE 2.60 11. 8 353 24⅜ 23⅝ 23⅞
21 17⅛ CwE pf 1.42 7.9 2 17⅞ 17⅞ 17⅞
22⅝ 18⅝ CwE pf 1.90 9.6 15 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝+ ¼
102½ 95⅛ CwE prB8.40 8.7 1 96⅛ 96⅛ 96⅛— ¼
96⅞ 84½ CwE pf 8.38 10. 2 83½ d83½ 83½—1
27⅜ 25¼ CwE pf 2.37 9.1 202 26⅛ 25⅝ 26⅛+ ⅛
31 25¼ CwE pf 2.87 11. 4 26½ 26½ 26½+ ⅛
49⅝ 36⅝ Comsat 2.20 5.1 9 55 45½ 44⅞ 45⅛+ ½
22⅝ 15⅛ CoPsvc .60 3.1 18 26 19¼ 19⅛ 19¼— ½
21 18⅝ ComPS 1.88 9.0 7 5 21 21 21 + ⅛
48⅝ 28⅝ Compgr .28 .7 12 25 38¼ 37⅞ 37⅞— ⅛
17 9⅛ CompSci 11 384 12¼ 11⅞ 12⅛+ ⅜
61⅞ 45⅞ Cptvisn n 21 90 55⅝ 53½ 55⅛+1½
19½ 15⅝ ConAgs 1.16 7.1 5 45 16¼ 15⅝ 16⅛+ ½
31 21¼ ConeMl 1.80 6.1 5 25 29⅞ 29⅞ 29⅞
26⅛ 16⅝ Congolm 1 4.0 7 126 25¼ 24⅜ 25¼+ ⅞
36⅜ 34⅝ ConnGn n1.32 3.5 6 1479 u37⅝ 36½ 37⅝+1
25⅜ 17 ConnM 1.80 7.5 20 201 24⅝ 24⅛ 24⅛— ⅜
18⅜ 15⅝ CnnNG 1.60 9.8 10 6 16⅜ 16¼ 16⅜
24⅝ 12⅜ Conrac .80 5.5 24 23 14⅞ 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
25 21 ConEd 2.44 10. 6 318 24⅝ 24 24¼+ ⅛
80 69½ ConE pf 6 7.5 3 u80⅛ 80 80
52⅝ 43 ConE pf4.65 10. z400 45 44 45 +1
51½ 45⅜ ConE pf 5 11. 3 47⅜ 47½ 47½— ½
27 21 ConFds 1.60 7.0 7 73 23 22⅝ 23 + ¼
68 54 ConF pf4.50 7.8 3 58⅝ 57⅝ 57½— ½
34 19⅝ CnsFrt 1.30 5.5 4 16 23⅝ 23½ 23⅝+ ⅛
40⅜ 33⅜ CnsNG 3 7.4 6 75 u40⅞ 40⅜ 40⅞+ ½
25⅛ 19 ConsPw 2.24 10. 6 94 22½ 22⅜ 22½+ ⅛
48½ 40 CnPw pf4.50 11. z220 42 41 41¼+ ¼
55⅝ 51¼ CnPw pf4.52 8.6 z50 52⅝ 52⅝ 52⅝
86½ 73 CnPw pf7.76 10. z10 76½ 76½ 76½— ⅜
86⅝ 72 CnPw pf7.68 10. z100 75 75 75 —2½
26⅞ 21½ CnPw pf2.50 11. 4 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝
24⅝ 19½ CnPw pr2.23 11. 3 21⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛
26½ 21⅞ CnPw pf2.43 10. 4 23⅝ 23⅝ 23½— ½
16⅝ 7⅛ ContAir .30e 3.7 3 409 8⅛ 8 8⅛
7⅝ 3⅝ ContCop 15 6 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
12½ 10 CntC pf1.25 12. z240 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
28⅝ 22⅜ CntlCorp 2 7.4 5 137 27 26⅞ 27 + ½
33⅛ 25⅜ CntlGrp 2.20 7.7 7 654 28⅝ 28⅛ 28⅝— ⅜
25⅛ 22 CntGp pr 2 8.3 2 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛
32⅝ 24 ContIll 1.44 4.9 6 366 29⅝ 28⅞ 29¼+ ⅜
30⅝ 13⅜ ContIIP 1.32e 4.4 48 114 30 29⅝ 29⅝
11 2⅛ ContIIRt 5 6 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝
38 24⅛ ContOil 1.70 4.4 7 2714 u38⅝ 37⅞ 38⅝+1⅛
16⅛ 14⅛ ContTel 1.36 8.2 8 964 16½ 16¼ 16½+ ⅛
44½ 28⅝ CtlData 1.0 7 1176 40½ 39⅝ 39⅝+ ¼
8¼ 3⅝ CookUn .07e .9 12 314 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
56½ 41½ Coopln 1.84 3.4 9 404 55 54½ 54⅞+ ⅛
34⅛ 31⅝ CoopI pf2.90 8.5 164 34 33⅝ 34
26¼ 14⅝ CoopLab .60 2.8 9 73 21⅝ 21 21½+ ¼
14 10⅛ CoopTR .80 7.0 3 15 11⅝ 11¼ 11⅜+ ¼
25 17⅝ Copeind .84 4.5 7 7 19 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅛
22½ 15⅝ Copewd 1.36 6.9 8 10 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅛
6⅝ 3⅝ Cordura .44 7.8 9 44 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
15⅝ 12⅝ Coraln s .58 3.8 7 15 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅛— ¼
65 51 CornG 1.88 3.3 8 100 57¼ 57¼ 57⅛+ ⅛
32⅜ 20½ CorrBlk 1.56 6.2 9 44 25 24⅜ 25
26 16⅛ Cowles .90 3.8 19 21 23⅝ 23⅛ 23½— ¼
62⅜ 40⅛ CoxBdct .72 1.2 11 24 61 61 61
13½ 9 Craig .50 5.0 7 15 10 10 10
37 23 Crane 1.40b 4.8 8 83 29⅝ 29 29 — ½
12⅝ 6⅝ CreditF .44 4.1 8 56 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅛
31 24 CrockN 2 6.8 5 134 29⅝ 29⅛ 29⅝+ ⅛
27¼ 22⅛ CrckN pf2.18 8.6 17 25½ 25⅜ 25½+ ¼
18⅞ 12⅝ CrmpK 1.04 6.7 6 16 15⅝ 15¼ 15⅝+ ⅛
28⅝ 19⅞ CrouHl 1.25 4.7 9 127 26⅝ 26¼ 26⅝— ⅜
35⅝ 26½ CrwnCk 7 49 31⅝ 31 31⅝+ ⅛
43⅝ 29⅜ CrwZel 2.10 5.9 8 135 35⅝ 35½ 35½— ⅛
45⅜ 32 CrumF 2.08 4.6 5 202 45¼ 44⅝ 45¼+ ⅜
19½ 10⅝ Culbro 1 8.3 12 12 11⅞ 12
42½ 29⅝ CumEn 1.80 5.4 4 628 33½ 32⅝ 33½+ ¼
13 8⅛ CannDrg .32 3.0 8 5 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝— ¼
12 10 CurrInc 1.10 10. 5 3 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝
20½ 11⅛ CurtW .80 5.2 7 119 15⅝ 15 15⅝— ⅜
23 17½ Cyclp s .88 4.2 3 102 20⅞ 20⅝ 20⅝— ¼
38½ 15¼ Cyprus .80b 2.2 6 331 36½ 36 36

— D—D—D —
14⅛ 8½ DPF 4 50 11¼ 10⅝ 11
8⅝ 4½ Damon .20 3.3 120 128 6⅛ 6 6
17⅝ 9½ DanRiv 1 5.8 6 254 17½ 16⅝ 17¼+ ⅜
32⅝ 25⅝ DanaCp 1.48 5.5 5 444 27⅜ 27 27
22¼ 15 Daniel .26b 1.2 10 19 21⅛ 21 21⅛
49½ 34½ DartInd 1.80 4.0 8 186 45⅜ 45 45⅛— ⅜
49½ 34½ Dart pf 2 4.4 7 45⅝ 45⅛ 45¼— ⅛
73⅝ 52¼ DataGen 15 835 70⅛ 69 69 —1⅜
49⅞ 25⅝ DataTer .30 .8 13 197 38 37⅛ 37½— ⅜
83 48 Datapnt 14 101 76⅞ 76⅛ 76⅛— ⅜
18 13⅝ Dayco .50b 3.3 4 58 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅛
43 33⅝ DaytHd 1.60 4.1 3 144 40 39½ 39½— ⅜
18¼ 14⅝ DaytPL 1.74 11. 9 49 16 15⅝ 15⅝+ ⅛
81⅛ 68 DPL pf 7.48 10. z10 73 73 73 —1½
38⅞ 30⅛ Deere 1.60 4.0 8 2031 u40 38⅛ 39⅞+2
14½ 12⅝ DelmP 1.38 11. 7 x580 13½ 12⅞ 13⅛
58 34½ DeltaAir 1.20 3.0 6 427 40⅛ 40¼ 40¼
8½ 5⅝ Deltec 2.50c 21 5 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ¼
15⅛ 7⅝ Deltona 19 157 13⅛ 12⅝ 12⅝
21⅞ 17⅛ DenMf s 1 5.1 8 25 19⅝ 19¼ 19⅝+ ⅜
34¼ 17⅜ Dennys .88 4.8 6 17 18⅝ 18¼ 18⅜
25½ 13⅝ Dentsply .88 5.5 10 78 16 15⅝ 15⅝+ ⅜
16 10 DeSoto 1 8.6 10 17 11⅝ 11¼ 11⅝+ ⅛
16⅝ 13⅛ DetEd 1.60 11. 7 197 14⅜ 14⅛ 14⅜
97 81 DetE pf9.32 11. z110 88 86½ 88 +3
86⅛ 69 DetE pf7.68 10. z400 74½ 72½ 74½+2
83⅝ 67⅞ DetE pf7.45 10. z200 71½ 78 71½+2
80½ 66⅝ DetE pf7.36 11. z20 70 70 70 + ⅝
27½ 24¼ DE pfF 2.75 11. 2 24½ 24½ 24½
27⅜ 24⅛ DE pfB 2.75 11. 3 24½ 24½ 24½
103 95 DetE pf9.72 9.7 z2200 100¼ 100¼ 100¼— ⅛
24⅛ 19⅝ DetE pr2.28 11. 2 20¼ 20¼ 20¼
23⅝ 16 Dexter 1 4.8 8 9 21⅛ 21 21 — ⅛
14⅝ 9 DiGior .56 4.6 7 112 12¼ 11⅞ 12⅛+ ⅛
26½ 15½ DialCp 1.20 5.5 7 34 22⅝ 21½ 21⅝—1
40⅝ 30 Dialnl 2.20b 6.4 8 50 34½ 34 34½+ ⅜
18½ 14½ Dialnt pf1.20 7.1 7 17 17 17
29⅝ 19 DiamS 1.48 6.0 8 1473 24⅞ 23½ 24½+1⅛
26⅛ 14⅝ Diebold .60 2.4 13 23 24⅝ 24¼ 24⅜+ ¼
58⅜ 44⅝ DigitalEq 15 1003 57⅝ 56 57⅛+1⅛
14⅝ 7 Dillingm .52 4.5 7 122 11⅝ 11½ 11⅛+ ⅛
34⅝ 27½ Dillon 1.32b 4.2 10 7 31⅜ 31⅛ 31⅜+ ¼
47¼ 33 Disney .48 1.4 11 272 34⅝ 34⅜ 34½+ ⅛
5½ 1⅝ Divrstdln 9 166 4⅝ 4⅜ 4⅝+ ⅛
6½ 2⅝ DivrsMtg 53 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
20⅛ 13⅝ DrPepr .68 4.4 13 142 15½ 15¼ 15½+ ⅛
36 14 Documat 11 41 23⅝ 22½ 23⅛+ ⅜
42 36½ DomeM g s.32 113 40 38½ 38½— ⅛
6½ 3⅛ DonLJ .14 3.9 11 54 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
33⅝ 25½ Donnly .1 3.7 9 213 26⅞ 26½ 26⅞— ¼
22¼ 11 Dorsey .60 3.5 7 48 17¼ 17 17¼+ ¼
52 39½ Dover 1.40 2.7 9 26 51⅝ 50⅞ 51 + ⅜
30⅞ 23½ DowCh 1.40 5.3 8 1480 26⅜ 26⅛ 26⅜+ ½
39 31⅛ DowJn 1.44 4.1 12 95 35½ 35¼ 35¼
35⅛ 23⅝ Dravo 1.28 4.3 8 241 29⅝ 28½ 29⅝+1⅛
47⅝ 35 Dressr 1 2.2 8 279 45 43⅝ 44⅝+ ⅜
16⅞ 12⅛ DrexB 1.60 9.9 3 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛
16⅞ 10 Dreyfs .82c 4.9 7 18 u16⅝ 16⅛ 16⅝+ ⅝
144⅞ 109½ duPont 6 4.7 7 295 128⅞ 127 127⅛— ⅜
45¼ 42⅞ duPont wi 48 43⅝ 42⅝ 42⅞— ⅜
49 42 duPnt pf3.50 8.0 1 43⅝ 43⅝ 43⅝+ ¼
62¼ 53⅝ duPnt pf4.50 8.1 7 55⅝ 55½ 55½
21⅞ 16½ DukeP 1.80 9.5 7 920 19⅛ 19 19 — ⅛
88 68½ Duke pf6.75 8.8 1 76⅞ 76⅞ 76⅞+ ⅛
101¾ 85⅝ Duke pf8.70 9.8 z20 89 89 89
97 79½ Duke pf8.20 9.3 z1500 87⅜ 87⅜ 87⅜+3
29½ 26 Duke pf2.69 9.9 11 27⅛ 27¼ 27¼
103 91⅞ Duke pf8.84 9.3 z8470 94⅝ 93½ 94⅝+2⅛
97 83½ Duke pf8.28 9.4 z1810 89⅝ 88 88 +4½
38⅝ 30⅝ DunBr 1.76 5.2 13 339 33⅞ 33⅝ 33⅞+ ¼
18 14⅛ DuqLt 1.72 12. 12 99 15 14¾ 14⅞+ ⅛
26 20 Duq pfA2.10 10. z840 21 20½ 20½—1½
23 18 Duq pf 2 10. z50 19½ 19½ 19½
24 19 Duq pf 2.05 11. z200 19 19 19 — ⅜
24 19 Duq pr 2.10 11. 3 20 20 20 — ¼
29⅝ 24¼ Duq pr 2.75 11. z300 25½ 25½ 25½
11⅝ 6 DutchB .16 1.5 7 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+ ⅛
7¼ 4⅝ DynAm .10e 1.9 7 52 5⅝ 5 5¼+ ¼

— E—E—E —
34⅝ 23½ EG&G .60 1.8 13 39 33⅝ 33 33¼
3½ 2 EMI .18e 8.5 13 87 2¼ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
35⅝ 21 E Sys 1.20 3.8 10 57 31½ 30⅞ 31⅛+1⅛
25⅝ 19 EagleP .88 3.9 8 20 23¼ 22⅝ 22¾— ¼
27⅜ 17⅝ Easco 1.20 6.1 6 75 19⅝ 19⅜ 19⅝+ ½
15⅝ 7 EastAir 3 275 8 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
25⅛ 22⅛ EsAir pf2.69 12 15 23 22⅝ 22⅝— ⅛
22⅝ 13 EastGF .80 3.8 12 1629 21⅛ 21 21⅛— ⅛
16⅝ 13⅛ EastUtl 1.60 11. 8 24 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛
68⅝ 50⅞ EsKod 2.40 4.1 10 2618 58½ 57⅝ 58 — ½
41½ 33 Eaton 2.25 5.8 5 48 39⅛ 39 39
18⅞ 14⅝ Echlin .44 2.6 11 124 16⅞ 16½ 16⅞+ ⅛
33¼ 23½ EckrdJk .80 2.3 11 100 27½ 27⅛ 27⅛— ⅛
35 24⅝ EdisBr 1.32 4.5 7 16 29⅝ 28⅝ 29⅛+ ⅜
26⅛ 14 Edwrd .60b 3.8 5 3 16 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
20½ 13⅝ ElPaso 1.32 6.5 8 399 u21⅛ 19⅝ 20¼+ ⅜
24⅝ 21 EPG dpf2.35 9.7 11 24¼ 24 24¼
12⅝ 8¼ ElcorCp .20 1.9 8 47 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+ ⅛
12⅝ 5⅛ ElecAssc 11 46 6½ 6⅜ 6⅜— ¼
24⅝ 15⅝ EDS 1 4.3 13 80 23⅝ 22½ 23⅜+ ⅝
8½ 3¼ ElMeMg 4 85 4 3⅞ 3⅞— ⅛
11⅛ 7⅛ EMM pf.25k 8 7⅝ 7½ 7⅝+ ⅛
29⅝ 17½ Elgin 1.60 6.1 8 131 26⅛ 25⅝ 26⅛+ ¼
6⅞ 3½ Elixir 4 19 3⅝ 3⅞ 3⅝
46½ 24⅝ Eltra 1.48 3.2 10 437 46⅝ 44½ 46 +1⅝
39¼ 32½ EmrsEl 1.44 4.1 11 580 35⅝ 34¾ 35½+ ⅜
28¾ 16⅝ EmryA 1 4.9 15 1768 20⅝ 20 20¼
45 30⅛ Emhart 2.20 6.0 6 29 36⅝ 36¼ 36½— ¼
15¼ 13⅛ EmpDs 1.40 10. 7 6 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅝
6 5 EmpD pf.50 9.5 z100 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
24⅜ 13⅛ EmpGas .50 2.0 8 20 24½ 23⅞ 24½+ ½
39⅜ 20⅝ EngMC 1.50 4.1 7 320 36⅝ 35⅝ 36⅜+ ⅜
15½ 15¼ EnnisB s.56 3.7 7 1 15⅝ d15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
24½ 16⅜ Enserch 1.36 5.8 15 332 23⅝ 23 23¼
18 14⅛ Entex .80 5.2 6 36 15⅛ 15 15¼+ ¼
28½ 16 Envrtec 1 5.2 13 12 19⅝ 19⅝ 19¼+ ⅛
27 20⅜ Equifx 2.20 9.5 8 9 23⅜ 23⅛ 23⅛— ⅛
13 10⅛ Equimk .96 8.9 5 15 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝
36⅜ 32⅝ EqutGs 3.04 8.5 5 4 35½ 35⅝ 35⅝+ ⅛
18⅛ 17⅜ EqutG wi 1 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝+ ⅛
24½ 22⅞ EqtGs pf 2 8.8 z100 22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝— ¼
21⅛ 16⅛ EqtLf 2 10. 10 35 19⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝+ ⅛
31 23⅝ Esmrk 1.84 6.9 7 78 26⅞ 26⅝ 26⅝— ⅛
18⅝ 8½ Esquire .70 4.1 7 1 17¼ 17¼ 17¼— ⅛
17⅝ 10⅝ EssexCh .70 5.8 5 27 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅛
20½ 9⅝ Estrlin .80 4.0 7 128 20⅛ 19 20⅛+1⅛
28½ 19⅝ Ethyl 1.35 4.9 6 28 27⅝ 27⅝ 27⅝— ⅛
72 51 Ethyl pf2.40 3.4 3 70⅝ 70⅝ 70⅝— ⅛
25⅞ 15⅝ EvanP 1.20a 5.8 5 108 21 20⅝ 20⅝— ⅜
14⅝ 13 Evan pf1.40 11. 17 13¼ 13⅛ 13¼
19 18⅛ Evan pf2.10 11. 10 18½ 18⅝ 18½
35 23½ ExCelO 1.90 5.9 7 131 32 31½ 32 + ⅛
18⅝ 15⅝ Exclsr 1.73e 10. 12 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝— ⅛
54⅞ 43 Exxon 3.60 6.9 8 1493 52⅝ 52 52¼+ ⅛

— F—F—F —
28⅝ 22 FMC 1.40 5.5 6 84 25½ 24⅝ 25⅛— ⅛
37½ 31½ FMC pf 2.25 6.6 1 34⅝ 34⅝ 34⅝— ⅛
13⅝ 7⅝ Fabrge .40 4.0 10 334 10⅛ 9⅞ 10⅛
8⅝ 5¼ FabriCtr .24 4.6 4 57 5½ 5¼ 5¼— ⅛
6⅝ 3⅝ FacetEnt 4 4½ 4½ 4½— ⅛
25⅝ 25¼ Fairchd s 1 3.9 6 110 25½ 25¼ 25½+ ¼
11⅝ 8⅝ FairmtF .76 8.6 10 6 8⅞ 8¾ 8⅞+ ⅛
11 8⅝ Fairmtpf 1 11. z120 9½ 9¼ 9½
19½ 11⅝ FrWstFn 4 6 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝+ ⅛
5⅝ 3⅝ FarahMf 17 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞+ ⅛
7½ 4 Fedders 36 812 5⅝ 5⅜ 5⅜+ ⅛
46⅜ 31⅛ FedCo 2.40 5.8 5 17 41½ 41½ 41½— ⅛
29⅝ 21 FedExpr 8 246 22⅞ 22⅝ 22⅝— ½
20¼ 15⅝ FdMog s1.08 5.5 6 47 19½ 19¼ 19½
19⅝ 15 FedNM 1.28 6.9 5 735 18½ 18⅛ 18½+ ½
27½ 15½ FedPB .90 3.7 23 44 24⅝ 23⅞ 24⅛— ⅛
17⅝ 12⅝ FdSignl s.80 4.9 8 22 16½ 16¼ 16¼
39⅝ 29⅝ FedDSt 1.70 5.6 7 350 30¼ 29⅞ 30⅛— ⅜
34⅞ 18⅝ Ferro 1.08 4.7 6 111 22⅞ 22⅝ 22¾+ ⅛
12⅝ 7 FidFin .60 4.7 5 124 u12⅝ 11⅝ 12⅝+ ⅜
35½ 29½ FidUnl 2.60 8.5 6 2 30⅝ 30⅝ 30⅝
37⅝ 22⅝ Fidcst 1.40a 4.2 5 49 33⅝ 33⅝ 33⅝— ⅛
18½ 9 Filmwy .20b 1.4 9 88 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝
14 10 FinCpA .50 4.3 5 21 11⅝ 11½ 11⅝+ ⅛
18⅝ 11⅝ FinSBar 1 5.3 5 193 u19⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝+ ⅜
45½ 21¼ FinlFed 1.28 3.4 6 85 35½ 34⅝ 35⅜+1⅛
14⅝ 11⅝ Firestn 1.10 8.5 224 13 12⅝ 13 + ⅛
20⅝ 14 FtChrt .80 4.0 6 1875 20⅝ 19⅝ 20¼+1½
25⅝ 16⅝ FstChic 1.10 6.1 5 1595 18⅝ 17 18 + ⅜
39⅜ 31½ FtBnTx 1.56 4.6 7 404 34⅛ 33⅝ 34
38⅝ 31¼ FtInBn 1.40 4.0 8 121 34⅝ 33⅝ 34⅝+ ⅜
17 8 FstMiss .40 2.6 37 464 15⅝ 14⅝ 15⅛+ ⅝
32⅝ 25 FstNBo 2 7.0 5 35 28⅝ 28⅛ 28⅝+ ⅜
25½ 21 FNStBn 2.20 9.9 5 28 23⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝— ⅛
17⅝ 12⅝ FstPa 1.32 9.8 7 176 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝+ ⅛
3⅝ 1⅝ FstPa wt 68 2 2 2 + ⅛
3⅝ 1⅝ FtPaMtg 30 2½ 2½ 2½
17 10½ FtUnRt 1.20 7.7 14 46 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝+ ¼
7⅛ 6⅛ FtVaBk .50 7.4 6 14 6⅞ 6⅝ 6⅞
29⅝ 22½ FtWisc 1.88 7.5 5 12 25 24⅝ 25 + ⅛
36 19⅝ FischM 1.40 6.6 6 156 21½ 21 21⅛— ¼
15½ 7⅝ FishFds .40 5.2 8 275 11⅝ 10⅝ 11½+ ⅜
18⅝ 13⅛ FishrScl .44 2.7 6 51 16⅛ 16 16⅛— ⅛
16⅛ 8⅛ FleetEnt .52 6.3 4 135 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
23½ 15½ Fleming .90 5.2 7 23 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝
25⅛ 13 FlexIV .88 5.3 5 109 15⅝ 14⅝ 15
15 14⅛ FlexIV pf1.61 11. 26 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
40⅝ 25⅛ Flintkt 1.40b 3.7 6 450 38⅝ 38 38 —1
54 33½ Flint pf 2.25 4.4 2 52 51 51 —2
56⅝ 38⅝ FlaECst 9 5 51⅝ 51⅝ 51⅝— ⅛
47 21½ FlaGas 1.64 3.5 11 238 46⅝ 46⅜ 46⅜
29⅝ 25⅝ FlaPL 2.40 8.4 6 398 27⅝ 27⅝ 27⅝— ⅛
33⅜ 27⅛ FlaPow 2.76 9.1 7 253 30½ 29⅝ 30⅝+ ⅜
35⅝ 20⅝ FlaStl 1.60 5.0 4 67 32¼ 31⅝ 32⅛— ⅛
48½ 29⅝ Fluor 1.50 3.0 9 1518 u50⅝ 48 50 +2⅝
23⅝ 16¼ FooteC 1.40 7.7 6 12 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝
48⅝ 39 FordM 4 9.2 3 801 43⅝ 43⅛ 43⅝
23½ 17½ ForMK 1.56 7.2 5 82 22 21⅝ 21⅝— ⅛
37⅝ 27⅝ FMK pf1.80 5.1 3 35⅝ 35⅛ 35⅛— ⅜
14⅛ 12⅛ FtDear 1.24 9.6 17 13 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
47⅝ 35½ FrtHow 1.32 3.0 11 329 44⅝ 44⅛ 44⅝
23⅝ 19⅝ FosWh s 8 269 20⅝ 19⅝ 20⅛+ ⅜
19⅛ 6½ Fotomat .50 7.3 15 86 7 6⅞ 6⅞
44⅝ 24⅝ FourPhs 73 85 34⅝ 34¼ 34⅛— ½
14½ 9⅛ FoxStaP .68 7.3 6 15 9⅝ 9⅛ 9⅝— ⅛
40⅛ 29⅝ Foxbro 1.20 3.4 8 6 35⅝ 35⅝ 35⅝+ ½
11⅜ 5⅛ FrankM .30 3.4 6 130 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
50½ 22⅝ FrptMn 1.80 3.6 16 381 50 49⅝ 49⅝+ ⅜
33⅜ 38 FrptMn wi 29 33⅛ 32⅝ 33⅛+ ⅜
20 11 Frigtrn .22 1.7 9 106 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅛
40 25⅝ Fruehf 2.40 6.9 5 491 35⅝ 33⅝ 34⅝+1⅛
14 7½ Fuqua .44 3.9 4 120 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛
15½ 12⅛ Fuqa pf1.25 9.1 5 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅛+ ⅛

— G—G—G —
15⅝ 9⅛ GAF .68 6.3 5 253 11⅛ 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅛
19⅝ 14⅛ GAF pf 1.20 7.6 18 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝+ ⅛
32 23⅝ GATX 2 6.6 8 123 30⅝ 30⅜ 30½
40 30 GAT pf 2.50 6.5 2 38⅛ 38⅛ 38⅛
29⅝ 12⅝ GCA .20 .7 19 257 u29½ 27⅝ 28⅝+ ⅝
14 6⅝ GDV 5 548 10½ 9⅛ 10⅛+1⅛
7⅝ 4½ GF Eqp 10 1 5½ 5½ 5½+ ⅛
20⅝ 12⅝ GK Tec 1.10 6.0 9 954 18⅝ 18 18⅝+ ⅛
25 20 GK pf 1.94 7.8 15 24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝+ ⅛
4 1⅝ GMR Pr 16 3 2⅝ 3
38⅝ 23⅝ GamSk 1.50 4.7 6 176 32⅝ 32 32⅝+ ⅛
50⅝ 39½ Gannett 1.76 4.0 14 97 44 43⅝ 44 + ½
15⅝ 6⅛ GapStr .38 4.0 5 4 9½ 9½ 9½
29⅝ 17⅛ Garfink 1.24 6.3 6 28 20 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅜
15⅝ 12⅝ GasSvc 1.28 8.9 5 10 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
9 6 Gatewy .60 7.0 4 5 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
47⅝ 23⅝ GearhtO .32 .8 20 55 41 40⅝ 41 + ⅜
34⅝ 23 Gelco 1 3.4 9 69 29⅝ 28⅝ 29 + ⅛
24⅝ 20⅛ GemCo 7 23 23 23 + ⅛
16½ 13½ GemIn 1.80 11. 4 16½ 16½ 16½+ ⅛
11⅜ 9⅛ GAInv 1.22e 11. 23 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+ ⅛
63⅝ 29⅝ GnAmO .60b 1.0 28 195 59⅝ 58½ 58⅝— ⅛
18 13⅛ GnBcsh .80 5.2 4 5 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
9½ 6⅛ GnCore s 9 8 8 7⅝ 8 + ⅛
23⅝ 18 GCinma s.56 2.4 9 374 23⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝— ⅛
37½ 27⅛ GnDyn s 1.20 3.7 523 32⅝ 32 32½+ ½
57⅝ 45½ GenEl 2.80 5.6 9 756 50⅝ 49⅝ 50 + ⅛
36½ 28⅝ GnFds 1.80 5.7 7 475 31⅝ 30⅝ 31½+ ⅝
35⅝ 21⅝ GnGth 1.54e 4.4 23 163 35⅝ 35⅝ 35⅝
17⅝ 9⅛ GnHost .60 3.7 9 4 16⅛ 16 16⅛
45⅝ 22½ GnInst .60 1.4 9 563 42⅝ 42 42½— ⅛
45⅝ 31 GnInsr pf 3 6.8 4 44 44 44
21½ 10⅛ GenMed .44 3.8 8 15 11⅝ 11½ 11⅝
34⅝ 24 GnMills 1.16 4.6 9 697 25⅝ 24⅝ 25 — ⅛
66½ 53⅝ GMot 6.15e 10. 4 1774 59⅝ 58⅝ 59⅛+ ⅛
69½ 59 GMot pf 5 8.3 5 61 60½ 60½—1
16⅝ 9⅛ GnPort .60 4.2 5 54 14⅛ 14 14⅛
19⅝ 8⅛ GPU 1.59e 16. 5 635 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
11⅛ 5 GnRefr 12 49 11⅛ 10⅝ 11⅛+ ⅛
33⅝ 24⅝ GnSignl 1 3.3 10 172 31⅛ 30⅝ 30⅝— ⅛
9½ 6⅛ GnSteel .40b 4.2 7 104 u9⅝ 9¼ 9½
32⅝ 27 GTE 2.48 9.1 6 1359 27⅝ 27 27⅛
28⅝ 24 GTE pf 2.48 9.8 8 25⅝ 25⅝ 25⅝
15⅝ 12⅛ GTFl pf1.25 9.6 z20 13 13 13
15½ 12⅝ GTFl pf1.30 9.5 z100 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝+ ⅛
31⅝ 22⅛ GTire 1.50 6.1 5 846 24⅝ 24⅛ 24⅝— ⅛
6⅞ 3⅝ Genesco 56 4½ 4⅝ 4½
21½ 19⅝ Genst g s1.20 244 20 19⅝ 20 + ⅛
26½ 21 GenuPt s.88 3.7 12 68 23⅝ 23⅛ 23⅝
32⅝ 24 GaPac 1.10 4.1 9 201 27⅝ 27 27⅛+ ⅛
27⅝ 22⅛ GaPw pf2.52 11. 2 24 24 24
29⅝ 24⅝ GaPw pf2.75 10. 32 26½ 26⅛ 26⅛— ⅛
37⅝ 21⅛ Geosrc .80 2.4 10 29 33⅝ 33⅛ 33½— ⅛
34 24 GerbPd 1.62 5.8 8 44 28 27⅝ 27⅝— ⅛
47¼ 33 Getty 1.40 3.0 11 798 46⅝ 45⅝ 46⅛+ ½
18½ 17⅝ Getty pf1.20 6.6 28 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛+ ⅛
10⅝ 6⅛ GiantPC .60 7.1 12 11 8½ 8⅝ 8½+ ⅛
14½ 10⅛ GibrFn .60 4.2 6 202 14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ⅛
20½ 12⅝ GldLew 1 5.1 5 216 19½ 18⅝ 19½— ⅛
16⅝ 12 GiffHil s.80 6.3 4 25 12⅝ 12½ 12⅝+ ⅛
33 23½ Gillette 1.60 6.7 7 2091 23⅝ d23⅝ 23⅝
12⅛ 6⅛ GinosInc .20 2.9 5 58 7 6⅞ 7
25⅝ 14 GleasW .80 3.9 6 15 20⅝ 20½ 20½— ¼
22⅝ 16⅝ GlobMar .20 1.0 18 273 21⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝— ⅛
15 10⅝ GldWFn .50 3.2 7 414 u16 14⅝ 15⅝+1
22 18⅝ Gdrich 1.40 7.3 4 84 19⅝ 19½ 19⅝
18⅝ 15⅛ Goodyr 1.30 8.0 5 939 16⅝ 15⅞ 16⅛+ ⅛
23½ 16⅝ GordJw .60 2.6 5 12 23 22⅝ 23 + ⅛
34⅛ 22⅝ Gould 1.60 6.4 8 91 24⅝ 24½ 24⅝+ ½
32⅝ 25⅝ Grace 1.90 6.7 6 164 28⅝ 27⅞ 28⅛+ ⅛
38 31 Graingr .92 2.6 12 59 35⅝ 35½ 35½— ⅛
17⅛ 10⅛ Granitvl 1 9.0 7 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛
19⅝ 12½ GrayDr .80 6.7 5 4 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝
8⅛ 5 GtAtPc 49 7½ 7⅝ 7½
42½ 24⅝ GtLkD 1a 2.9 4 10 35 34⅝ 34⅝— ½
27⅝ 21⅝ GNIrn 2.25e 8.7 9 2 25⅝ 25⅝ 25⅝
38⅝ 26⅛ GtNoNk 1.40 4.2 7 199 34 33⅝ 33⅝— ⅛
25⅛ 16⅝ GtWFin s.84 3.4 6 607 24⅝ 24⅛ 24⅛+ ⅛
15½ 11 Greyh 1.04 6.7 11 2498 u15⅝ 15⅝ 15½+ ¼
2⅝ 5-16 Greyhnd wt 1376 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝+ ⅛
11⅞ 7⅛ GrowG .44b 4.5 6 51 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
6⅝ 3⅛ GthRty 29 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
24⅞ 14⅝ Grumm 1.20 6.7 10 64 18⅝ 17⅝ 18 — ⅛
16⅛ 11⅛ GlfWstn .75 5.1 3 313 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝+ ⅛
36⅝ 28⅝ GlfW pf 2.50 7.8 59 32⅛ 31⅝ 32⅛+ ⅛
27⅝ 22⅛ GulfOil 2.05 7.6 6 5708 27⅝ 26⅝ 27
15⅝ 8½ GulfRes .32 2.1 9 190 15⅛ 14⅝ 15 + ⅜
21 14⅝ GulfR pf1.30 6.2 8 21 20⅝ 21
20⅝ 15⅛ GulfR pf1.60 7.8 29 u20½ 20⅛ 20½+ ⅛
14⅝ 11⅝ GlfStUt 1.36 10. 8 970 13 12⅝ 13
19⅝ 12⅝ GulfUtd .96 4.6 9 3460 u21½ 19½ 21 +1⅛
45½ 39⅝ GHU pf 3.78 8.0 4 u47 46 47 +2
12⅝ 6 Gotton .60 3.2 8 135 12⅝ 12½ 12½— ⅛

— H—H—H —
4⅝ 2⅝ HMW 6 24 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
41 32⅝ HackW 3.60 9.1 8 2 39⅝ 39½ 39⅝+ ⅛
7⅝ 4⅝ Haloco 4 52 6⅝ 6 6⅛+ ⅛
31 22 HallFB 1.24 4.9 10 5 25⅝ 25⅛ 25⅛— ⅜
78⅝ 58⅝ Hallibt 1.80 2.7 10 595 67⅝ 66 66⅝+ ⅜
26⅞ 17½ HamrP 1.40 6.6 6 76 21⅝ 21 21⅛
17 14 HanJS 1.51e 10. 20 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
21½ 17⅝ HanJI 1.84a 9.7 11 19⅛ 19 19
24⅝ 10½ Handlmn 9.1 5 34 11⅛ 11 11 — ⅛
22⅝ 14⅝ HandyH .60 2.8 11 34 21⅝ 21⅛ 21½+ ⅛
41⅝ 28⅝ Hanna 1.80 5.2 8 147 34⅝ 34⅝ 34⅝— ⅛
41⅝ 26 HarBrJ 1.44 3.9 22 76 36⅝ 36½ 36⅝
17⅝ 8⅝ Hardees .24 1.8 6 37 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝+ ⅛
23⅞ 17⅛ Harnish 1 4.3 28 874 23 22⅝ 23 + ⅛
40½ 15⅝ Harrah .50 2.3 11 41 22⅝ 21⅝ 21⅝+ ⅛
33 26⅝ HarrBk 2 7.3 6 118 27½ 27⅝ 27½+ ⅛
37 25⅝ Harris .60 2.1 12 214 28⅝ 28⅝ 28⅝+ ⅛
36⅝ 28 Harsco 1.80 6.3 6 4 29 28⅝ 28⅝+ ⅛
16 10 HartSM .88 7.3 6 70 12⅛ 11⅞ 12⅛
27⅝ 16⅝ HarteHk .56 2.7 12 11 20⅝ 20⅛ 20⅛— ⅛
14⅝ 7 HartfZd .40b 4.2 5 22 9⅝ 9½ 9⅝+ ⅛
16½ 14⅝ HattSe 1.50 9.4 11 9 16 15⅝ 16
28⅝ 23⅝ HwlIEl 2.24 8.8 7 7 25⅝ 25⅝ 25½
26⅛ 13⅝ HayesA 1.28 7.9 17 47 16⅝ 15⅝ 16⅛+ ⅛
17½ 10¼ Hazeltn .60 4.2 6 27 14¼ 13⅝ 14¼+ ⅛
27⅝ 15 HeathTec 5 6 25⅞ 25⅝ 25⅝— ⅛
14½ 8½ Hecks .30 2.9 6 124 10⅝ 10¼ 10¼— ⅛
17½ 4⅝ HeclaM 21 1219 15⅛ 14½ 14⅝— ⅝
31⅝ 28 HeilmB s 9 39 31 30⅝ 31 + ⅛
44¼ 35⅝ HeinzH 2 5.2 8 51 38½ 38¼ 38⅛— ⅛
10⅝ 6⅝ HeleneC 8 25 7⅝ 6⅞ 7⅛+ ⅛
29⅝ 16 HellrInt 1.20 4.1 10 3568 29⅝ 28¼ 29⅛+1⅛
113 69 Hellr pf 4.07 3.4 1 u121 121 121 +9
56⅝ 35¼ HelmrP .48 .9 12 68 56 56 56 — ⅛
2⅝ 1⅛ HemCap 10 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
8⅛ 7⅛ HemInc .66e 8.3 6 8 8 8 + ⅛
21⅝ 13⅝ Hercules 1.10 5.8 7 1049 19 18⅝ 19 + ⅛
23¼ 17⅝ Hershy 1.30 6.5 6 37 20 19⅝ 19⅝+ ⅛
13⅝ 7 Hesston 5 10 10 10
18⅝ 14⅝ Hesin pf1.60 9.9 3 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛+ ⅛
31⅝ 25⅛ Heublin 1.52 5.9 8 210 26⅝ 25⅝ 25⅝— ⅛
98⅝ 74 HewltPk .60 .6 16 260 97 95⅝ 96⅝+1
49⅝ 48⅝ HewltPk wi 1 49⅝ 49⅝ 49⅝
11⅝ 5½ HghVlt .10 1.1 12 44 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
37⅝ 25⅝ Hillenbd 1.08 3.1 8 32 35⅝ 35⅝ 35⅝— ⅛
35⅝ 22 Hilton 1 3.4 10 299 29½ 29 29⅝+ ⅛
23⅝ 15⅝ Hobart 1.20 6.4 8 17 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝+ ⅛
32⅝ 15⅛ Holiday .66 3.6 8 771 18⅝ 17⅝ 18⅛— ⅛
29⅝ 15 HollyS 27 16⅝ 15⅝ 16 — ⅛
11⅝ 9⅝ HmeG pf1.10 11. 37 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅝+ ⅛
40 29 Homstk 1.10a 3.2 11 92 34⅝ 34½ 34½
75⅝ 53⅝ Honwll 2.20 3.2 7 953 69⅝ 68⅝ 69⅝+ ⅛
25½ 18⅝ HoovU 1.24 5.6 6 19 22⅝ 21⅝ 22⅛+ ⅛
8⅝ 2⅝ Horizon 272 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
34⅝ 24⅝ HospCp .50 1.6 12 210 31⅛ 30⅝ 31
27 13 HostIntl .60 3.7 6 119 16⅝ 16⅛ 16⅛
32⅛ 21⅝ HougM 1.40 4.4 7 2 32⅛ 32⅛ 32⅛+ ⅛
9½ 5⅝ HousFb .36 6.3 16 66 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
21⅛ 16⅝ HousF 1.45 7.6 5 376 19⅛ 18⅝ 19⅛+ ⅛
35½ 28⅝ HouF pf2.50 7.8 3 32⅛ 32⅛ 32⅛+ ⅛
33⅝ 26⅝ HousIn 2.36 7.7 7 715 31⅝ 30⅝ 30⅝+ ⅛
30⅝ 19⅝ HousNG 1.10 3.7 9 315 29⅝ 29½ 29⅝
17 9 HowdJn .44 3.0 9 1571 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝+ ⅛
19⅝ 15⅝ Hubbrd 1.64 9.0 10 31 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝+ ⅛
21 16⅝ HudsMn g.30e 11 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝
27 8¼ Huffy .68 3.8 8 156 18 17½ 18 + ⅛
54⅝ 32⅝ HughsTl .92 1.7 10 667 53½ 52½ 53 + ⅛
33⅝ 14⅛ Human .75 2.6 12 718 29⅝ 28⅝ 29 + ⅛
24⅝ 21⅝ Huma pf2.50 11. 19 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝— ⅛
17⅝ 18⅛ HuntCh .40 2.9 10 77 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝+ ⅛
16½ 9⅝ HuntIR 34 15 14⅝ 15 + ⅛
24 13½ HuttEF .80 4.6 4 75 17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅛— ⅛
14⅝ 9⅝ Huyck .72 5.9 9 205 12½ 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅛

— I—I—I —
32½ 22⅛ IC Ind 1.84 6.6 5 26 28⅛ 27⅝ 27⅝— ⅛
51 39⅝ IC In pf3.50 8.0 8 43⅝ 43½ 43½
8 4 ICN 155 4⅝ 4½ 4⅝
47⅝ 36 INACp 3 6.6 5 82 45⅝ 45 45⅝+ ½
25½ 23 INACp pf1.90 7.5 13 25½ 25⅝ 25½
18⅝ 15⅝ INAIn 1.62 9.7 24 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝
14⅝ 9⅝ IU Int .95 7.5 34 79 12⅝ 12½ 12⅝+ ⅛
42 28⅝ IUInt A 2 38 38 38 — ⅛
22½ 15⅝ IUInt pf1.25 6.3 12 21 20 20 — ½
17⅝ 13⅝ IUInt pf1.35 8.6 4 16 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
27 24 IdahoP 2.28 8.9 10 15 25⅝ 25½ 25⅝
25⅝ 18⅝ IdealB 1.60 6.6 6 28 24⅝ 24 24⅝+ ⅛
8⅝ 4 IdealT 22 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
25½ 20 IllPowr 2.28 9.9 8 150 23⅝ 22⅝ 23 + ¼
26 21 IlPow pf2.13 8.9 z70 24 24 24 +1
46⅝ 38⅝ IlPow pf3.78 9.1 z50 41½ 41½ 41½+1
29½ 28⅝ ITW 1 3.6 9 34 28⅝ 27⅝ 28
25⅝ 15 ImplCp 1 4.0 5 127 24⅝ 24⅛ 24⅝+ ½
22½ 14⅝ INCO .40 1.9 56 145 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝
7⅝ 5⅝ IncCap 2 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
10½ 9 IncCC 1.02a 10. 10 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
113⅝ 103 IndiM pf 12 11. z120 104½ 104½ 104½—1
24⅝ 20⅝ IndiM pf2.25 10. 198 22⅛ 21⅝ 22⅛+ ⅛
27⅝ 25 IndiGas 2.40 8.8 5 3 27⅝ 27⅝ 27⅝— ⅛
24⅝ 21⅝ IndlPL 2.12 9.7 8 52 23 22⅝ 22⅝— ⅛
19½ 15⅝ IndlNat 1.44 8.3 5 6 17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅛
23 11⅝ Inexco .14 .6 26 424 23⅝ 22⅝ 23⅛+ ½
63 44⅝ IngerR 3.16 6.3 7 135 50⅛ 49⅝ 49⅝— ⅛
44 30⅝ IngR pf 2.35 7.3 7 32⅝ 32 32 — ½
16⅝ 11⅝ IngrTec .54 3.4 8 6 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
41 33⅝ InlndStl 2.80a 7.6 5 25 36⅝ 36⅝ 36⅝+ ⅛
16⅝ 11½ Inslico .94b 7.6 5 30 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝+ ⅛
18⅝ 13½ Inslic pf1.25 7.7 10 16⅝ 16 16⅝+ ⅛
2⅝ 1⅝ InstlnvTr 32 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
23⅝ 13⅝ Integon .44a 1.9 10 224 23⅛ 23 23 + ⅛
22⅝ 18⅝ ItcpSe 1.92a 9.5 41 20⅝ 20⅛ 20⅛— ⅛
44⅝ 34 Interco 2.40 5.9 6 56 41½ 40⅝ 40⅝— ⅛
27⅝ 21⅝ Intrlk 2.20 8.4 15 34 26⅝ 26 26⅝+ ⅛
18⅝ 10 IntAlum .60 5.0 6 68 12 11⅝ 12 + ⅛
80 72⅝ IBM s 3.44 4.7 14 3382 74½ 73 73⅝+1
27⅝ 20⅛ IntFlav .80 3.9 13 170 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝+ ⅛
44⅝ 31⅝ IntHarv 2.30 5.9 5 271 39⅝ 39 39⅝
48⅝ 34 IntMin 3 6.1 8 503 u49⅝ 48⅝ 49 + ⅛
23⅝ 17 IntMult 1.20 6.0 6 20 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝+ ⅛
49⅝ 35⅝ IntPapr 2.20 4.9 6 338 45⅝ 44⅝ 45⅛+ ⅛
16 8⅛ IntRectf .25 1.8 7 23 13⅝ 13½ 13⅝+ ⅛
34⅝ 26⅝ IntTT 2.20 7.6 6 913 29⅝ 28⅝ 29 + ⅛
56⅝ 44⅝ IntTT pfJ 4 8.2 1 48½ 48½ 48½+ ⅛
55⅝ 44 IntTT pfK 4 8.5 53 47 46⅝ 47 + ⅛
61½ 49⅝ IntTT pfO 5 9.3 1 53⅝ 53⅝ 53⅝
41⅝ 32⅝ IntTT pf2.25 6.3 2 35⅝ 35⅝ 35⅝+ ⅛
58⅝ 47⅝ IntTT pf4.50 8.8 3 51 50⅝ 51
22⅝ 15 Intrpce 1.30 7.4 5 19 17⅝ 17½ 17⅝— ⅛
39⅝ 30⅝ IntrpGp 1.60 4.3 8 36 37 36⅝ 37 + ⅛
16 13⅝ IntstPw 1.50 10. 9 23 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝+ ⅛
22⅝ 17⅝ IowaBf s.52 2.4 7 83 22 21⅝ 21⅝— ⅛
17⅝ 13⅝ IowaEl 1.50 11. 7 28 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝
22 18⅝ IowllG 2 10. 7 17 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝
27 21⅝ Iowill pf2.31 9.6 z200 24 24 24
28 22⅝ IowaPL 2.52 9.9 7 14 25⅝ 25½ 25½
23⅝ 19⅝ IowaPS 2.04 9.4 7 32 21⅝ 21⅝ 21⅝
8⅛ 4⅝ IpcoHe .12 2.1 17 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
32½ 14 ItekCp 13 124 24⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝+ ⅛
37½ 10⅝ ItelCp .80 7.6 3 1615 10⅝ 10⅝ 10½
15⅝ 11⅝ Itel pf 1.44 13. 67 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝

— J—J—J —
28¼ 19½ JRossF 1.20 6.0 9 19 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝+ ⅛
14⅝ 6⅝ Jamswy .08b .9 4 61 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
19⅝ 14⅝ Jantzen 1 6.4 5 25 15⅝ 15½ 15⅝
13⅝ 9½ JapnF 1.56e 16. 18 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
35⅝ 28⅝ JeffPilt 1.20 3.3 9 310 u36 35⅝ 36 +1
88⅛ 59 JerC pf 8.12 12. z10 70 70 70 +3⅝
110 84⅝ JerC pf 11 11. z20 97 97 97 —1
25⅝ 16⅝ JerC pf 2.18 12. 9 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝+ ⅛
26 19 JewelC 1.68 7.0 6 17 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝+ ⅛
5⅝ 2⅝ Jewelcor 5 14 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
34⅝ 22½ JhnMan 1.92 7.9 5 225 24½ 24⅛ 24⅝
64⅝ 60 JhnMn pf5.40 8.5 32 63½ 63⅛ 63⅝— ⅛
89 67⅝ JohnJn 2 2.8 14 204 72⅝ 72⅝ 72⅝+ ⅛
12 5½ JohnEF 14 35 7⅛ 7 7 — ⅛
31⅝ 21⅝ JohnCn 1.10 4.2 7 346 29 26⅝ 26⅝—2⅝
39⅝ 28⅝ JohnC pf 2 5.9 23 37⅛ 34 34 —2⅝
16⅝ 11⅝ JonLan .60 5.1 7 23 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝
23⅝ 14⅝ Jostens 1 5.3 9 43 19 18⅝ 18⅝
38½ 27½ JoyMfg 1.72 5.0 9 664 34⅝ 34⅝ 34⅝— ⅛

— K—K—K —
81 47½ KLM 1.35r 2.7 6 2 49½ 49½ 49½— ½
29⅝ 22⅝ K mart .84 3.1 9 854 26⅝ 26½ 26⅝+ ⅛
21½ 16⅝ KaisrAl 1 5.5 4 1789 18½ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅛
29⅝ 16⅝ KaisCe 1.40 5.9 4 44 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝+ ⅛
38⅝ 17⅝ KaisrSt 1.50 4.3 14 230 35⅝ 34⅝ 34⅝+ ⅛
8⅝ 6½ KaneMll .28 4.0 7 29 7 6⅝ 7 — ⅛
19½ 12⅝ Kaneb .70 4.2 9 291 17⅛ 16⅝ 16⅝— ⅛
29⅝ 24 KCtyPL 2.66 10. 7 37 25⅝ 25⅝ 25⅝+ ⅛
25⅝ 21½ KCPL pf2.20 9.8 10 22½ 22½ 22½— ⅛
28⅝ 17½ KCSoln .90 3.5 6 72 25⅝ 25⅝ 25⅝
12½ 10 KCSou pf 1 10. z200 10 10 10
21 17⅝ KanGE 1.90 10. 8 30 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝
22⅝ 18⅝ KanNb 1.48b 7.5 7 83 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝+ ⅛
22½ 19 KanPLt 1.96 9.9 7 52 20⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅛
10⅝ 5⅝ KatyInd 4 115 8⅝ 8½ 8⅝
27⅝ 16⅝ Katy pf1.46 6.4 18 22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝— ⅛
10⅝ 5⅝ KaufBr .24 3.0 6 249 8⅛ 8 8
19⅝ 11 Keene .40 2.6 6 117 15⅝ 15½ 15⅝+ ⅛
14⅝ 6⅝ Keller .30b 2.6 7 53 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝
24⅝ 17 Kellogg 1.32 6.8 10 248 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝
19⅝ 12⅝ Kellwd 1.12 9.1 10 8 12½ 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅛
45½ 29⅝ Kennmt 1.32 3.1 8 7 43⅝ 43⅝ 43⅝
29 19 Kennct 1 4.3 37 382 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝+ ⅛
22 17⅝ KyUtil 2.04 9.7 8 18 21 21 21 + ⅛
17⅝ 11⅝ KerrGls .44 3.2 6 35 13⅝ 13½ 13⅝— ⅛
56⅝ 41⅝ KerrM 1.44 2.9 10 490 53⅝ 52½ 53⅛+1
16½ 9½ KeysCon 14 441 15½ 12 15 +3⅝
18⅝ 17 KeysInt s.48 2.7 12 30 18 17⅝ 17⅝+ ⅛
38⅛ 27⅝ KiddeW 1.60 5.2 5 140 30⅝ 30⅝ 30⅝+ ⅛
30⅛ 20 Kidde pr1.64 6.9 1 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝
49⅝ 39⅝ KimbCl 2.88 6.1 7 45 47½ 47 47½+ ⅛
18 11½ KingDSt .90 7.8 6 68 12 11½ 11½— ⅛
28⅝ 16⅝ Kirsch 1.25 6.8 5 10 18½ 18⅝ 18⅝+ ⅛
29⅝ 20⅝ KnigtRd .70 3.3 9 262 21⅝ 21 21⅛+ ⅛
25⅝ 14½ Koehrin 1 4.7 5 78 21⅝ 21⅝ 21⅝— ⅛
32⅝ 19⅝ Kollmr .64 2.1 9 49 31⅝ 30⅝ 30⅝—1
23⅝ 17⅝ Koppers 1.20 5.6 7 109 21⅝ 21⅝ 21⅝— ⅛
50 41½ Kopprpf 4 9.4 z160 42½ 42½ 42½
17⅛ 7½ Koracp .34 2.0 8 12 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝+ ⅛
49⅝ 43 Kraft 3 6.4 7 66 47⅝ 46⅝ 46⅝— ⅛
13½ 7⅛ Kroehlr 13 12⅝ 12 12 — ⅛
20⅝ 18⅝ Kroger s1.16 5.9 6 107 20 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅛
18½ 13⅝ Kuhlm .80a 5.9 5 21 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝+ ⅛
14 9 Kysor .80 6.2 4 39 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝+ ⅛

— L—L—L —
18 14⅝ LITCO 1 5.7 8 1 17½ 17½ 17½
13½ 5⅝ LTV 2 240 9⅝ 9¼ 9⅝
10⅝ 6½ LTV pf 1 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
36⅝ 21⅝ LTV pf 2.60 9.1 11 28⅝ 28⅝ 28⅝+ ⅛
12⅝ 8 LQuint 1.88 12. 13 60 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
23⅝ 17⅝ LacGas 1.86 8.1 7 10 23 22⅝ 23 + ½
28 13⅝ LamSe 1 3.7 8 34 27 26⅝ 26⅝— ⅛
23½ 12⅝ LaneBry 1 5.9 8 121 17⅝ 17 17 — ⅛
25⅝ 22½ Lanier .50 1.6 13 24 31⅝ 31⅝ 31⅝+ ⅛
15 8⅛ LawtCh .40 4.9 14 53 12⅛ 12 12⅛
24 14½ LearSg 1.04 5.2 5 89 20⅝ 20 20⅝+ ⅛

(Continued on Page 9)

CEA

ECO-FUEL® is now—
– in East Bridgewater, Massachusetts since 1976
– in Bridgeport, Connecticut just a little – May 11, 1979 more to come.
– in Bochum, Germany starting June, 1979
– in Newark, New Jersey starting 1981.
– in Bronx, New York starting 1982.

COMBUSTION EQUIPMENT ASSOCIATES, INC.
555 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022

Alahli Bank of Kuwait

Our name is unusual so is our growth rate

Total balance-sheet, end 1968:
KD. 78,222,000
Total balance-sheet, end 1978:
KD. 826,564,000
Not many banks can boast such a growth rate.

Over these ten years, the Alahli Bank of Kuwait has acquired a reputation for excellent service to international contractors operating in Kuwait and in the surrounding area.

Over these ten years, it has become the best known commercial bank in the Middle East for the underwriting of Eurobond issues.

In the next ten years, the Alahli Bank of Kuwait will keep on growing... because it will keep trying to serve you better in the Middle East.

summarized balance sheets

	End 1968	End 1978
Year of operation	1	11
Capital	2,000	9,000
Capital & Reserves	2,148	31,692
Deposits	50,211	586,713
Advances	23,711	236,113
Contra-accounts	25,703	188,466
Total Balance-Sheet	78,222	826,564
Net Profit	322	3,025

(figures in thousands of Kuwaiti Dinars)
(1 KD. = US $2.80 end 1968)
(1 KD. = US $3.68 end 1978)

Alahli Bank of Kuwait
We deserve your confidence

Alahli Bank of Kuwait P.O. Box 1387 Kuwait - Telex 2067 Ahlibank - Cables Ahlibank

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 27

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
	36	LearS pf2.25	4.5		5	50	49¾	49¾— ¼	
	18¾	LswTrn s 1.20	5.9	6	14	20⅜	20¼	20⅜— ⅛	
	19½	LeeEnt .72	3.2	12	14	22½	22¼	22½— ⅛	
	16	Leesona 1.16	4.5	7	30	25¾	25½	25½— ⅛	
	14¾	LegPlat n.44	3.0	6	16	14¾	d14½	14½— ⅛	
	1⅝	LehValInd		6	19	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	17⅛	LVIn pf			1	16¾	d16¾	16¾— ⅝	
	9¼	Lehmn 1.31e	13.		65	10½	10⅛	10⅛— ⅛	
	6⅝	Lennar .40	2.3	5	293	18½	17	17⅜— ⅛	
	23½	Lenox 1.30	5.2	7	541	25½	25⅛	25⅛— ⅜	
	6⅝	LesFay .48	6.7	5	46	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛— ⅛	
	13⅛	LevFdC			20	18	17¾	17⅞	
	13⅛	LevFin .75g	5.4		14	14	14	14	
	31⅝	LeviStr 1.80	3.6	7	790	50	49½	50 + ½	
	17¾	LevitzF .60	2.6	6	252	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛+ ¼	
	23	LOF 2.20	7.9	4	45	28	27⅞	27⅞	
	51	LOF pf 4.75	8.4		1	56½	56½	56½+ ⅝	
	26¾	LibtyCp 1.20	3.1	8	86	u39	36	38⅝+3½	
		LibtyCp wi			23	20	18⅞	20	
	2	LibrtyLn		8	60	2¾	2½	2⅝+ ¼	
	8	LibtL pf1.25	12.		17	10¼	10	10¼+ ¼	
	13¾	Lilemk s.48	3.0	8	59	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛+ ⅛	
	29⅝	Liggef 2.50	7.1	5	81	35⅛	34⅞	35 + ⅛	
	41½	LillyEli 1.80	3.4	13	500	53⅝	53⅛	53⅛— ⅝	
	34	LincNl 2.80	6.2	6	538	u45⅝	44	45 +1⅛	
	59	LincNlpf 3	3.4		9	u89½	88½	89 +1½	
	15½	LincPl 1.80	10.		6	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝— ⅛	
	3	Lionel .16	2.6	7	133	6⅛	6	6⅛+ ⅛	
	17¾	Litton .58f	2.0		798	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝+ ½	
	26½	Litt plc pf			2	42	41½	42	
	56	Litton pf 3	5.3		2	56¾	56¼	56¾+ ¼	
	17⅛	Litton pf 2	10.		23	20⅛	20	20	
	16½	Lockhd		5	1030	23⅞	21⅞	23⅛+1⅛	
	20⅝	Loctite .44	1.7	11	58	26	25½	25⅝	
	14⅝	Loews 1.20	2.6	4	37	46	45⅝	45⅝— ½	
	9⅝	LomFn .80	5.6	9	43	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+ ⅛	
	14½	LomMt 1.93	10.	10	58	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞— ⅜	
	16⅝	LnStar 1.40	5.7	6	1054	24⅝	24½	24⅝	
	15⅝	LILCo 1.70	9.9	7	621	17⅝	17	17⅛+ ⅛	
	75¼	LIL pfK8.30	10.		z300	80	79	80 +2½	
	24	LongDr .76	2.7	12	28	28½	27¾	28 + ¼	
	23½	LoralCp 1	2.9	10	11	34½	34⅛	34½	
	19½	LaLand 1.28	3.7	12	2565	u34⅞	34⅛	34⅞+1⅛	
	16½	LaPac .60b	2.9	7	413	20½	20⅛	20⅜	
	19½	LouvGs 2	9.8	10	28	20⅝	20½	20½	
	11⅞	Lowenst .60	5.0	4	5	12	11⅞	12	
	37¾	Lubrzl 1.60	3.4	11	92	47¼	46⅝	46⅝+ ⅝	
	13⅝	LuckyS 1	6.2	9	114	16¼	16	16⅛	
	7⅛	Ludlow .60	3.6	18	214	17¼	16⅞	16⅞— ⅛	
	14⅛	Lukens .96	6.6	5	117	14½	d14	14½	
	10½	LynCSys .40	2.9	12	59	14	13½	14 + ⅜	
		— M—M—M —							
	19¾	MACOM s.24	1.1	17	11	21⅞	20¾	21¼+ ¾	
	31⅝	MCA 1.20	2.7	8	51	44⅝	44½	44½— ⅛	
	8	MEI .40	3.0	8	26	13¼	13	13⅛— ⅛	
	16¾	MGIC 1	3.6	9	919	28⅛	26½	27½+1	
	13½	MacAF 1	5.8	8	x52	17½	17¼	17¼	
	7⅝	MacDn .40	4.2	6	30	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+ ¼	
	6¾	Macke .48	5.3	5	25	9¼	9	9⅛	
	8⅝	Macmill .72	4.2	10	1238	17⅛	16¾	17⅛— ⅛	
	15½	Mcml pf1.20	4.5		4	26½	26½	26½—1½	
	32	Macy 1.85	4.9	6	9	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞— ⅛	
	43	Macypf 4.25	9.6		z10	44¼	44¼	44¼+ ¼	
	12¼	MdsFd 1.29e	9.1		53	14¼	14⅛	14⅛— ¼	
	7⅜	MagicCf .60	6.3	4	118	9⅝	9½	9½— ⅛	
	26½	MalonH .96	3.4	10	4	28	28	28 + ⅛	
	7½	Manhln .30b	4.0	3	64	7⅝	7½	7½	
	6⅛	ManhLt .30	3.4	12	220	8⅞	8⅛	8⅝+ ⅝	
	30⅞	MfrHan 2.28	6.7	6	x362	34¼	33⅝	34⅛+1⅛	
	26¼	MAPCO 1.40	4.1	11	533	34⅝	33¾	34⅛+ ⅞	
	24⅝	MaratM s.80	2.2	10	2094	36⅛	34½	35⅝+1⅞	
	34¾	MaratO s1.40	3.8	10	849	37⅝	36¼	36⅞+ ⅝	
	17½	Maremt 1	2.5	11	151	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝	
	13½	MarMid .80	5.3	7	24	15⅝	15⅛	15½— ⅛	
	11½	MarionL .64	4.5	11	544	14½	13¼	14⅛+1⅛	
	9⅞	MarkCti .36	2.9	16	29	12⅜	12	12⅜+ ⅛	
	13	Mark pf1.20	8.1		16	14¾	14⅝	14¾— ⅛	
	20⅝	Marley 1	4.5	6	32	22½	21½	22 + ⅜	
	10¾	Marriot .16	1.1	17	1044	15⅛	15	15⅛— ⅛	
	56½	MrshM 3.20	5.2	12	149	62⅝	62	62 + ⅛	
	15½	MrshF 1.24	7.2	8	329	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛— ⅜	
	26⅝	MartM 2	5.8	6	1103	34⅝	34¼	34½	
	9	MaryK .48	3.0	11	23	16¼	15⅝	16¼+ ⅝	
	17⅜	Md Cup .56	2.7	7	26	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝— ⅛	
	18¼	Masco .60	2.5	10	464	24⅝	23½	23⅞+ ⅜	
	17½	Masonit 1.20	4.6	8	154	26⅜	25⅝	26⅛+ ⅜	
	11⅛	MasM 1.36e	10.	10	45	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
	8	MassyF g			107	12⅜	12¼	12¼— ⅛	
	15⅛	MasCp 1.68	10.		35	16½	16⅜	16⅜	
	10⅛	MasInc 1.08	9.9		40	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	
	6½	Mattel .30e	3.6	7	186	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
	3½	Mattel wt			546	5⅛	5	5⅛	
	25	Mattel pf wi			13	25¾	25⅝	25⅝— ⅛	
	22⅝	MayDS 1.40	5.2	7	58	27⅛	27	27⅛+ ⅛	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
25¾	18½	MayerO 1	4.3	9	14	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛+ ⅛
27⅞	22½	Maytg 1.80	6.9	9	41	26⅛	25⅞	26 + ⅛
29¼	15⅝	McDermt 1.20	6.4	10	276	19	18⅝	18⅝+ ¼
35	22½	McDr pf2.20	8.9		19	24⅝	24½	24⅝
32½	25	McDr pf2.60	9.3		6	28⅛	28	28 + ⅛
60½	39⅝	McDnld .56	1.2	11	957	46⅛	45⅞	45½— ⅝
40½	28	McDonD .75	3.1	6	1750	24½	24⅛	24⅜
30⅝	23½	McDonh 1.32	4.4	5	8	30⅛	29⅞	30¼+ ⅛
30⅝	22½	McGEd 1.80	7.2	6	130	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
34	20⅝	McGrH 1.28	5.2	9	149	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝+ ¼
55	35	MGH pf1.20	3.0		19	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝— ⅞
45⅜	19½	McIntyr g			z1670	u45⅞	44⅝	45⅞+1⅛
20½	12	McLean .64	4.9	5	5	13¼	13⅛	13⅛— ⅛
13⅝	8¼	McLouf		2	73	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛— ½
29	9⅝	McMorO .10	.4	120	100	27	26½	26½— ⅛
15	10	McNeil .80	5.7	6	78	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛+ ⅛
33⅝	19⅝	Mead 1.60	5.9	5	173	27¼	26½	27⅛+ ⅝
48½	26⅛	Measrx .50	1.1	16	124	46½	45	45⅛—1⅛
42⅝	23⅝	Medtrn .48	1.1	14	171	u44¼	43⅝	44 + ¾
33⅝	24⅞	Melville 1.40	4.7	9	950	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝
60⅛	25½	Memorex		4	119	28⅜	27½	28⅛+ ⅛
38⅝	31½	MercSlr 1a	2.8	5	8	36⅛	36	36⅛+ ⅛
23⅝	22½	MerTex s1.20	5.1	7	132	23⅝	23¼	23½
71⅝	53⅝	Merck 1.90	2.9	15	422	65⅝	64⅝	65⅛+ ⅜
40¼	26¼	Merdith 1.20	4.4	5	5	27½	27½	27½
24⅞	14⅝	MerrLy .88	4.8	7	566	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜+ ⅛
62	26⅛	MesaPet .48	.8	23	3858	u64⅝	61⅞	63⅝+1½
17⅞	14⅝	Mesab 1.44e	8.5	12	34	17⅛	17	17
24⅝	17½	Mesta .60e	3.4	35	2	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝+ ⅛
27⅞	20	MGM s .60	3.0	9	342	20⅝	20¼	20¼— ⅜
71	44⅝	Metrm 2.40	4.0	8	65	61⅛	59⅛	60⅝+1¼
89	60	MtE pf8.12	12.		z40	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝+1⅝
25	21½	MhCn pf2.05	8.7		1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+ ⅛
16	12½	MchGs 1.30b	9.2	9	8	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛— ⅛
20⅝	16⅝	MdCTel 1.68	8.1	7	32	20⅝	19⅞	19⅞+ ⅛
26¼	21⅝	MdCT pf2.06	8.5		6	24⅛	24	24⅛
17⅝	13⅝	MidSUt 1.52	10.	6	420	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+ ⅛
23⅝	14	MidRos 1.20	5.4	8	548	22⅝	21	22⅛+1⅛
30½	20	MillerW .90	4.3	8	146	21	20⅜	21 + ⅜
27½	16⅛	MiltBrd .80	3.0	8	216	27⅛	26⅝	27 + ¼
21⅛	11½	MilRoy .30	1.6	13	14	19⅝	19	19 — ⅜
23½	19	MinnGs 1.84	8.7	5	11	21½	21⅛	21¼+ ⅛
66	53⅝	MMM 2.40	4.2	11	600	57	56⅝	56½+ ¼
21¼	18½	MinPL 1.94	9.4	5	39	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝— ⅛
14	9⅝	MirroCp .96	7.5	10	69	12¾	12½	12¾+ ⅛
39⅝	20⅝	MIsnIns .80	2.2	7	19	36⅜	36⅛	36⅛— ⅛
59½	46	MPacC .3	5.6	6	42	53⅝	52⅞	53⅛+ ⅛
13⅝	10⅝	MoPSv 1b	8.1	8	18	12½	12⅜	12⅜— ⅛
38⅝	36⅝	Mobil s		6	1158	38	37⅝	38 + ⅜
4⅝	1⅝	MobileH		11	188	2	1⅞	1⅞— ⅛
19⅝	11⅞	MdMer .20	1.5	6	41	13½	13¼	13⅜
14⅝	10⅝	Mohasco .90	7.8	8	41	11⅝	11⅜	11½+ ⅛
14⅜	6⅛	MohkDta		11	201	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛— ⅛
23⅝	13⅛	MohkR 1.20	8.7	6	13	13⅝	13½	13⅝+ ⅛
17½	14⅛	Moarh s .92	5.3	5	8	17½	17¼	17⅜+ ⅛
40⅝	17⅛	Mancar .52	1.5	7	10	35	34½	34⅝— ⅛
60¼	45	Monsan 3.40	6.8	6	253	50½	49⅝	50 + ½
18½	16	MntDU 1.50	8.8	7	26	17½	17¼	17⅛— ⅛
23½	19½	MonPw 2.04	8.6	9	52	u23⅝	23⅛	23⅝+ ¼
21½	18⅛	MonSt 1.80a	9.1		20	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝— ⅛
10⅝	7½	MONY .92e	11.	10	74	8⅝	8½	8⅝+ ⅛
39⅝	27	MooreM 1.12	3.8	5	49	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝+ ⅛
52	43⅝	Morgan 2.50	5.3	7	577	47⅝	46⅝	47½+ ¾
28⅝	18⅝	MorKn 1.50	5.7	5	49	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛+1⅛
20⅛	13	MorseSh .64	4.2	5	122	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝— ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	MtsTrAm		6	66	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝— ¼
34⅝	25⅜	MorNor 1.28	4.7	8	13	27⅛	27	27 — ⅛
54⅝	36	Matrola 1.20	2.6	11	386	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝+ ⅜
40½	24⅝	MtFuel 2.20	7.5	10	287	29½	28⅝	29⅛+ ¾
27⅜	24⅛	MtSTel 2.32	9.1	7	71	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛+ ⅛
7-32	1-16	MtSTel rt			696	3-32	3-32	3-32
14⅞	5⅛	Munford	.9		68	11⅛	11	11 + ¼
8⅝	4	Munfd pf.40	5.8		3	7	6⅞	6⅝— ⅛
18¼	14⅝	Munsng 1.20	8.2	9	8	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝— ⅛
16⅝	11⅜	MurphC 1.28	8.9	21	8	14½	14⅝	14⅜— ⅛
58	36¼	MurpOil 1	1.7	14	474	u60⅝	57⅝	59¼+1⅜
22⅛	14	MurryO 1	5.0	7	24	20	19⅞	20 + ½
14⅛	12⅝	MutOm 1.32	9.9		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
15¼	7½	MyersL .50	4.5	7	41	11⅛	11	11 — ⅛
		— N—N—N —						
21⅞	12⅝	NCH .64	3.7	9	172	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜— ¼
13¼	12⅛	NCNB n.60	4.5	6	599	13¼	13⅛	13¼+ ⅛
72⅝	51	NCR 1.60	2.4	9	632	66⅛	65½	66¼+ ⅜
25¼	17½	NLInd 1.20	5.1	9	659	24⅝	23⅞	23⅞— ⅛
37	19	NLT 1.12	3.2	10	3545	37	34⅝	35 —1⅛
15⅝	7¼	NVF s		6	259	12⅝	12⅛	12½+ ⅛
28½	22¼	Nabisco 1.50	6.6	7	73	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝+ ⅛
34½	24⅝	Nalco 1.36	4.1	15	136	33½	32⅞	33⅛+ ⅜
33⅛	12⅛	Narco .48	3.7	13	114	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛+ ⅞
38	21	Nashua 1.30	6.1	4	61	21⅝	21¼	21⅛— ½
42⅝	17⅛	NatAirl .50	1.3	19	88	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛+ ⅛
22⅛	14	NatCan .72	3.6	9	126	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛+ ½
39½	25½	NCan pf1.50	4.2		1	35½	35½	35½+ ⅛
15½	9	NtCtyL .40	4.8	7	37	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝+ ¼
31⅛	27½	NtDetr 2	6.5	5	14	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝— ⅛
23⅝	18	NatDist 1.80	7.8	7	463	23¼	22½	23 + ⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
28⅛	24⅛	NatFG 2.54	9.6	6	21	26½	26⅛	26½+ ¼
26½	24	NFG pf2.30	9.2		27	25⅛	25	25⅛— ⅛
22⅛	15½	NatGyp 1.32	7.1	5	79	18⅝	18½	18½— ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	NatHom			50	3⅛	3	3⅛+ ⅛
9⅝	7⅝	NtLiby n .28	3.0	6	74	9⅝	9	9⅛+ ⅛
20	16⅝	NMdCr s.40	2.4	10	951	17	d16¼	16⅞— ⅛
16⅝	12½	NMedE s.50	3.5	10	681	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛+ ¼
20⅝	11⅛	NMineSv .56	3.5	16	26	16⅛	15⅞	16 — ⅛
22⅛	15⅛	NtPrest 1.50	9.2	10	28	16⅛	16¼	16⅝— ⅛
33⅛	18⅝	NtSemic		11	2045	28⅛	27⅜	27⅞+ ¼
18⅛	13	NtSvIn 1.08	6.5	6	40	16⅝	16½	16½
23⅝	14½	NStand 1.24	7.6	5	30	17	16¼	16¼— ⅜
35⅛	28⅝	NatlStl 2.60	8.0	5	47	32½	32¼	32½+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	NatTea		6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
52⅞	35⅝	Natom 2.10	4.6	5	592	46½	44⅝	45⅝+1⅛
35	25	Natm pf1.60	5.3		195	30½	29⅝	30 + ⅛
24	20⅝	NevPw 2.12	9.2	8	17	23¼	23⅛	23⅛— ⅛
18	14⅝	NevP pf1.60	10.		z450	15½	15⅛	15⅛— ⅛
28	16½	NevP pf1.74	9.6		z100	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛— ⅜
24½	20	NevP pf2.30	11.		z400	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛+ ⅛
20½	17⅝	NevP pf1.95	10.		6	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
24⅝	20⅝	NEngEl 2.24	10.	6	48	22½	22⅛	22½
17½	14⅛	NEnGE 1.60	9.8	6	25	16½	16⅛	16¼+ ⅛
19⅝	17⅝	NENucl s.26	1.5	16	36	17⅝	d17⅝	17⅝+ ⅛
35	31⅛	NEngT 3.16	9.1	8	14	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝— ⅛
19⅝	15⅛	NYSEG 1.68	9.4	8	83	18	17⅝	17⅞+ ⅛
5½	2⅝	Newcrp			11	3	3	3 — ⅛
35⅝	21¼	Newhall .80	2.3	7	11	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝+ ¼
27⅛	17	Newmt 1.20	4.7	9	132	25⅝	25⅛	25¼+ ⅜
87	66	Newt pf4.50	5.5		1	82½	82½	82½+ ½
14⅝	7⅛	Newark .20	1.4	10	284	u14½	13⅝	14½+ ⅝
15⅝	13	NiaMP 1.44	10.	7	223	14	13⅝	13⅝
83	71⅝	NiaMpf 7.72	10.		z100	74	74	74
12¼	9½	NiagSh 1.01e	9.0		18	11¼	11	11¼
31⅝	26⅝	NICOR 2.52	7.6	8	108	u33	31⅝	33 +1⅝
30⅝	26	NICOR pf1.90	5.8		6	u32⅝	31⅝	32⅝+1⅝
27⅝	20⅝	NorfWn 1.84	7.1	5	81	25⅝	25½	25⅝+ ⅛
28⅝	18½	Norlin 1.60	7.7	4	6	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
28	20⅝	Norris 1.40	5.3	6	137	27	26	26¼+ ¼
37⅜	14⅝	NACoal .56	1.7	8	171	33⅝	32½	33 + ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	NoAMtg			21	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
34⅝	24¼	NoAPhl 1.70	6.2	5	30	27⅝	27	27⅝+ ⅛
11⅝	5⅝	NoCAir .20	2.9	4	346	7⅛	7	7
7½	1½	NoCAir wt			34	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞— ⅛
10⅝	8⅝	NoestUt 1.02	11.	6	241	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+ ⅛
21⅞	11	NCatSL .70	3.4	5	92	20½	19⅝	20½+ ⅜
18⅝	14⅝	NIndPS 1.50	9.7	9	185	15½	15¼	15½
47	32⅝	NorNGs 2.60	5.6	7	98	46¼	46	46¼+ ½
27⅝	21⅝	NoSlPw 2.16	8.7	7	364	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+ ⅛
103½	95⅝	NSPw pf8.80	8.8		240	101	100½	100½+2⅝
42⅝	26⅝	NorTel g.80			159	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝
7⅝	4½	Nthgate g			42	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+ ¼
49⅝	27⅝	Nortrp 1.80	5.4	5	128	33½	33⅛	33⅛
37⅜	22⅝	NwstAirl .80	2.8	10	152	28⅝	28	28⅛— ⅜
28⅝	23	NwtBcp 1.32	5.0	7	458	26¼	25⅝	26⅛— ⅛
20⅝	17	NwtEnr s		6	168	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝— ⅛
34	23	Nwtind 2.05	6.6	6	521	31½	30⅝	31¼+ ½
27⅛	24	NwtP pf2.50	9.7		1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
12⅝	9⅝	NwMLf 1e	9.4	10	33	10⅝	10½	10⅝+ ⅛
36⅝	28	NwStW 1.80	6.2	5	15	29½	29¼	29¼— ½
31½	22	Norton 1.40	4.4	7	49	31½	30½	31½+ ¾
20⅝	14½	NorSim .92b	6.2	6	2727	15	14⅝	14⅝+ ⅛
45⅝	33⅝	NortS pf1.60	4.7		124	34	33⅝	34 + ½
31⅞	29	Nucor s .36	1.1	7	66	u32	31⅝	32 + ¼
		— O—O—O —						
40⅝	16⅝	OKC 1.20	3.0	13	107	39⅝	39¼	39⅝+ ⅛
32⅝	14⅝	Oakind .40	1.3	22	131	32¼	31⅝	31⅞
19⅝	15⅝	OakiteP 1.20	6.2	9	1	19¼	19¼	19¼
24⅝	14⅝	OcciPet 1.25	5.3	64	4348	24⅛	23½	23⅝
10⅝	4⅝	OcciPet wt			1072	9⅝	9¼	9⅝+ ⅛
38½	26⅝	OccIP pf2.16	5.8		9	37⅝	37½	37½
79	48½	OccIP pf3.60	4.8		18	77	75½	75½
75½	48¼	OccIP pf 4	5.3		6	75	74½	75 +1
26⅝	22	OccIP pf2.50	11.		24	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
23⅛	18½	OccIP pf2.12	10.		5	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
24⅝	19⅝	OccIP pf2.30	11.		8	21⅝	21½	21⅝+ ⅛
35¼	26⅝	Ogden 2	6.3	5	22	32¼	32	32 — ¼
19	14⅝	OhioEd 1.76	11.	13	241	16	15⅝	15⅝+ ¼
49⅝	40⅝	OhEd pf4.44	11.		z100	40½	40½	40½—3¼
82	67⅝	OhEd pf7.36	10.		z20	71	70	71 +1½
123⅛	109⅝	OhP pfA 14	12.		z30	114	114	114 +1
123	110⅝	OhP pfF 14	12.		z1000	113½	113½	113⅛—1
95⅝	80	OhP pfE8.48	10.		z90	84½	84½	84½+ ¼
19⅝	15⅝	OklaGE 1.40	9.1	10	359	17⅝	17½	17⅝
24¼	18⅝	OklaNG 1.80	8.0	7	47	22⅝	22⅝	22½+ ¼
25⅝	13⅝	Olin 1	4.9	6	237	20⅝	20¼	20½+ ⅛
36⅝	23	Omark 1.12	3.8	5	3	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
24	15½	Oneida .92	4.0	6	10	23	22⅝	23 + ⅛
13½	9½	Opelika .84	6.3	6	16	u13⅝	13	13¼+ ¼
16⅝	13⅝	OranRk 1.52	10.	7	42	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
9⅝	4⅝	Orange .20	3.0	4	49	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝— ⅛
12¼	7⅝	OrioaC .30	2.4	8	295	12¼	11⅞	12¼+ ½
23½	15⅝	OutMar 1.40	9.0	5	38	15⅝	15¼	15⅝+ ¼
33⅝	18⅝	OutletCo 1	5.1	6	8	19⅝	19¼	19⅝+ ½
18⅝	13	OvrhDr .84	4.9	6	72	17¼	17	17¼+ ¼
26⅝	16	OvmTr 1.24	6.4	4	6	19½	19½	19½

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
30	20⅝	OverSh .50b	1.7	6	83	29⅝	29	29⅝+ ⅝
35⅛	24½	OwenC 1.20	4.8	6	494	25⅛	24½	25
24⅝	17⅝	OwenIll 1.26	6.6	5	360	19⅛	18⅝	19 + ⅛
76	60	OwnII pf4.75	7.7		3	62½	61½	62 — ½
12½	8	Oxfrdln .68	6.3	5	10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝— ⅛
		— P—Q —						
19¼	15½	PHH Gp .64	3.6	9	5	18	18	18 + ⅛
12⅝	8	PNBMt .96e	8.9	8	15	10⅝	10½	10⅝+ ⅛
31½	23⅝	PPG 1.84	6.4	7	129	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
21⅝	12⅝	PSA		7	78	18⅝	17½	17⅝+ ¼
13½	11⅛	PacAS 1.24	10.		26	12½	12¼	12⅝+ ⅛
25⅝	21⅝	PacGE 2.32	10.	7	358	23⅝	23⅛	23¼
22⅝	18⅝	PacLtg 2	8.8	7	142	22⅝	22¼	22⅝+ ⅜
57⅝	38⅝	PacLm 2.20	4.7	13	73	47¼	46⅝	47
21⅝	17	PNwTel 1.64	8.4	7	5	19½	19⅛	19½+ ⅛
23	19⅝	PacPw 1.92	9.1	9	146	21⅝	21	21⅛— ⅛
16⅝	14	PacTT 1.40	9.7	8	63	14½	14¼	14⅝
70	62	PacTT pf 6	9.2		z100	65	65	65 +1⅛
13⅝	6⅝	PaineW .44	5.2	4	47	8½	8⅜	8½
17	12⅝	PaIW pf1.30	9.5		6	13⅝	13½	13⅝
20⅝	13⅝	PalmBc 1.20	7.1	4	42	17⅛	17	17
8⅝	3⅝	Pamida .06l			220	3½	3⅛	3⅛— ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	PanAm		2	513	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
30½	26½	PanEP 3.10	6.2	7	362	50⅝	50	50⅝+ ½
23⅝	14⅝	Paprcft 1.14b	6.0	7	22	19⅝	18⅞	19 + ⅛
19⅝	10⅝	Pargas 1.08	6.0	13	46	18⅛	17⅝	18 + ½
28⅝	18⅝	ParkDr s .24	.9	9	624	27⅝	27	27⅛
28⅝	22½	ParHan 1.20	4.5	7	32	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝+ ⅛
33	20⅝	ParkPn .72	2.4	9	70	30⅝	29⅞	29⅞— ½
15½	7	PatPtl			226	15⅛	14½	14⅛— ¼
24½	15½	Pavlsnw .60	3.4	7	104	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
29⅝	18⅝	Peabdy .28b	1.3	8	180	21⅝	20⅝	21⅝+1
12⅝	5½	Pengo		33	76	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+ ⅛
22½	13⅝	PenCen			1614	18½	17⅝	17⅝— ⅜
10½	9⅝	PenCn prA			371	u10⅝	10½	10⅝+ ¼
6⅝	5	PenCn prB			187	5⅝	d 4⅝	5⅛+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	PenDix			7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
8⅝	7½	PennCp n.12	1.5		355	8⅝	8¼	8¼— ⅛
41⅞	28⅝	Penney 1.76	5.9	7	479	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝+ ⅛
65	51½	PaCo pf4.62	7.1		4	65	65	65
22½	18⅝	PaPL 2.04	11.	6	140	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝— ⅛
51½	42	PaPL pf4.50	10.		z60	44½	44½	44½— ½
99½	84	PaPL pf8.60	9.7		z100	88½	88½	88½—1⅛
91	77¼	PaPL pf8.40	11.		z400	78½	78½	78½
106	99	PaPL pf9.24	9.0		z350	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
111	100⅝	PaPL pf 11	10.		z2480	107¼	105½	105½+ ½
94	78	PaPL pf8.70	11.		z20	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝— ⅛
42½	30½	Penwlt 2.20	6.8	7	112	33	32¼	32½— ¼
26½	19½	Penw pf1.60	7.7		9	20⅝	20½	20⅝
40⅛	26⅝	Pennzol 2.20	5.5	9	647	40⅝	39⅝	40
14	9⅝	PeopDr .24	2.2	7	4	11	10⅝	11
37⅝	31⅝	PeopGs 2.88	8.1	7	109	36	35½	35⅝
33⅝	21⅝	PepsiCo 1.14	4.6	10	1250	25	24⅝	24⅞+ ¼
34½	19⅝	PerkinE .52	1.7	12	1260	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝+ ⅜
17⅝	7⅝	Pertec		8	230	9⅝	9	9⅝+ ¼
49⅝	31⅛	Petrie 1.40	4.3	9	243	32⅝	31⅝	32⅛+ ⅛
42⅝	27½	Petroln 1.84	2.4	10	123	u42⅝	42⅛	42¼+ ¼
25⅝	20⅝	PetRs 2.47e	10.		28	25	24⅝	24⅝
23	19	PetRs pf1.75	7.7		3	22⅝	22½	22⅝+ ⅛
39	29	Pfizer 1.32	4.3	10	1206	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝+ ⅛
38⅛	19⅝	PhelpD 1	3.9	13	90	25⅝	25½	25⅝
18⅝	15	PhilaEl 1.80	12.	8	317	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
42⅝	33	PhilE pf3.80	11.		z10	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝— ⅛
47	38⅝	PhilE pf4.40	11.		z160	41⅝	41	41⅝+ ¼
81⅞	73½	PhilE pf 7	9.2		z128	76⅝	76½	76½
100⅝	81	PhilE pf8.75	10.		z650	86⅝	83	84
106	94½	PhilE pf9.52	9.5		z1180	100	100	100 +1⅛
106⅛	87¼	PhilE pf9.50	10.		z2500	95	95	95
86⅝	70	PhilE pf7.80	10.		z170	76	76	76 —2⅝
84	69	PhilE pf7.75	11.		z270	71	70⅝	71
28⅝	19⅝	PhilSub 1.18	4.4	8	390	25	24½	25 + ½
34⅝	31½	PhilMr s1.25	3.6	10	977	34⅝	34	34⅝+ ⅝
8½	3⅝	Philind .28	6.2	2	82	4⅝	4⅝	4½
39½	28⅝	PhilPet 1.40	3.7	8	1042	37⅝	37	37½+ ¾
18	9⅝	PhilVH .60	4.1	6	43	15	14½	14⅝+ ⅛
14½	8⅝	PiedAvt .24	2.1	18	65	11¼	11⅛	11¼+ ⅛
17⅝	15⅝	PiedNG 1.56a	8.9	8	5	17½	17½	17½
11¼	6	Pier1 .15e	1.4	6	18	11⅛	11	11 — ⅛
47⅝	32	Pilsbry 1.52	4.2	8	84	36¼	35⅝	35⅝
38⅝	24½	Pioner 1.92	5.1	10	28	37⅝	37	37⅝+ ¾
29	21⅝	PitneyB 1.20	4.5	8	422	27	26¼	26⅝+ ⅜
29½	28	PitnyB pf2.12	7.2		29	29½	29⅝	29½+ ½
29	19⅝	PittFrg .90	3.1	11	22	29	28⅝	29 + ⅝
26¼	16	Pittstn 1.20	4.7	15	538	26¼	25⅝	25⅝— ⅛
10⅝	5	PlanRsc		7	126	5⅝	5½	5⅝+ ⅛
23⅝	14½	Plantrn .16	.9	12	70	17¼	16⅝	17⅛+ ⅛
32⅝	10½	Playboy .12	.7	22	43	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝— ⅛
24¼	16⅝	Plessey .50e	2.3	8	10	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝+ ⅛
31½	17	Pneumo 1	4.8	8	83	20⅝	20	20⅝+ ⅛
16⅝	11⅛	PogoPd .20b	1.2	12	2865	u17⅛	16⅝	17⅛+ ⅝
60⅛	29½	Polaroid 1	3.2	9	878	31½	30⅝	31⅛+ ¼
30½	15⅝	Pndrosa .40	2.4	6	121	17	16⅝	17 + ⅜
36	21½	PopeTal 1.16	3.9	5	67	30	29⅝	29⅝— ⅝
27⅝	13	Portec .80b	4.2	9	72	19½	19	19⅝+ ¼
19⅝	16⅝	PortGE 1.70	10.	12	99	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝— ⅛
28	23½	PorG pf2.60	11.		1	24	24	24
39¼	27½	Potltch 1.16	3.3	8	16	34⅝	34½	34⅝+ ½
15⅝	12⅝	PotmEl 1.24	10.	8	158	13⅝	13	13⅝
28¼	20⅝	Premier .64	2.3	10	6	27⅝	27½	27⅝+ ⅛
19	16½	PrimeC s		20	150	17⅝	16⅝	17 + ⅛
93	76⅝	ProctG 3.40	4.4	11	540	77⅝	d76⅝	77 + ⅛
16⅝	9⅝	ProdRsh s		13	113	16¼	15⅝	16

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
28	18⅝	Proler .50a	2.0	7	7	25½	25¼	25¼— ¼
18½	15⅝	PSvCol 1.60	9.8	10	383	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜
24⅝	20⅝	PSCol pf2.10	9.3		1	22½	22½	22½+ ⅛
29	24	PSInd 2.32	8.9	8	204	26½	26⅛	26⅛— ⅛
13½	10⅝	PSIn pf1.08	9.1		z2500	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+ ⅛
102⅝	89	PSIn pf8.52	8.8		z1130	96⅝	94½	96⅝+3⅛
101½	97⅝	PSIn pf8.96	8.9		z10	101	101	101 — ¼
22½	17⅝	PSvNH 2.12	11.	6	56	19⅝	19	19⅛+ ⅛
28⅝	24⅝	PSNH pf2.75	11.		z200	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝—⅜
26⅝	25⅝	PSNH pf2.81	11.		39	u26⅝	26⅛	26⅝+ ⅛
22⅝	18⅝	PSvNM 1.92	9.5	7	94	20½	20⅛	20⅛
24⅝	20	PSvEG 2.20	10.	7	196	21½	21⅛	21⅝
16	13⅝	PSEG pf1.40	10.		3	14	14	14
59½	48½	PSEG pf5.05	9.6		z200	53	52½	52½—2
62⅝	51⅝	PSEG pf5.28	9.5		z480	55⅝	55	55⅝+1⅝
25⅝	21⅝	PSEG pf2.17	9.3		34	23⅝	23	23⅝+ ⅝
78⅝	64	PSEG pf6.80	9.6		z50	71	71	71
27⅝	24⅝	PSEG pf2.43	9.7		1	25	25	25 — ⅛
92⅝	79	PSEG pf7.80	9.3		z5080	84	82⅝	84 +1⅛
11½	5½	Publick			1019	11⅝	10½	11 + ½
7⅝	3½	Pueblo		4	3	4	3⅝	4 + ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	PR Cem		3	2	5	5	5
18⅝	15⅝	PaSPL 1.56	9.5	8	50	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝+ ¼
48	29⅝	Pullmn 1.60	4.8	8	1307	33⅝	31⅝	33¼+1½
20⅝	14⅝	Purex 1.16	7.0	8	31	16⅝	16½	16⅝+ ⅛
9⅝	3	PurtlnFa			282	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
30⅝	22⅝	Purolfr 1.32	4.5	8	6	29½	29½	29½
27⅝	21¼	QuakO 1.20	5.1	6	149	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
118	104	QuaO pf9.56	8.9		z10	107	107	107 +1½
19⅝	12⅝	QuakSfO .88	4.9	10	785	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞+ ⅜
33	18⅝	Quanex s 1	3.2	11	78	31⅝	31	31 — ⅛
12½	4⅝	Questor .20	2.8	10	19	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛— ⅛
27	19	QuestrptA 2	9.5		13	21	20½	21 + ½
		— R—R—R —						
33⅝	23⅝	RCA 1.60	6.4	7	936	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛+ ⅛
74	55	RCA pf 4	7.2		7	56½	55⅝	55⅝— ⅛
11	10⅛	RLC s		5	60	10½	10⅛	10⅛— ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	RTE .60	5.9	5	34	10½	10⅛	10¼— ⅛
16	10	RalsPur .58	5.7	7	998	10⅝	10¼	10⅛— ⅛
17	6⅝	Ramad .12e	1.0	27	1674	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝+ ¼
20⅝	13⅝	Ranco .76	5.1	7	25	15	14½	14⅝— ⅛
18⅝	9⅝	RapAm .60e	3.5	3	46	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛
63	37	RapA pf 3	5.0		1	60½	60⅛	60⅛+1½
40⅝	24½	Raybt 1.60b	5.5	5	290	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛+1⅛
27⅝	14⅝	Raymdint 1	5.9	4	61	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+ ⅛
58⅝	42⅝	Raythn 1.60	3.4	9	119	48⅝	47½	47½— ⅝
32⅝	18⅝	ReadBat 1	3.9	9	87	25⅝	25⅛	25½+ ½
19⅝	12⅝	RltRef 1.78e	12.	8	13	14	13⅝	14
7⅝	3½	Redman .09e	1.7	4	126	5⅝	5¼	5⅜
10⅝	7⅛	ReeceCp .60	6.9	5	15	8⅝	8½	8⅝+ ⅛
33⅝	21⅝	ReevsB 1.80	5.8	4	15	31⅝	31¼	31¼— ½
15⅝	10⅝	ReichCh .74	5.6	18	100	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛
63⅝	29⅝	RelnEl 1.60	2.7	12	1532	61⅛	59½	60⅛—1⅛
180	85⅝	RelEl pf 3	1.8		1	168½	168½	168½—4½
43⅝	29½	RelnGp 1.60b	3.9	4	117	41	40⅝	40⅝
27⅝	23⅝	RelG pf2.60	10.		3	25⅝	25½	25⅝
28⅝	25	Relin pf2.68	10.		12	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
25⅝	11⅝	RepCp .45e	1.9	4	60	23⅝	23½	23⅝—¼
17⅝	13⅝	RepFnS s.92	4.8	6	321	u19⅛	17⅝	19⅛+1⅝
3	1⅝	RepMtg			3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
28⅛	21¼	RepSN 1.80a	6.7	3	251	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝+ ⅛
25⅝	20⅝	RepTex 1	4.3	6	157	23⅝	22⅝	23⅛+ ½
22⅝	9	RevcOil .24	1.1	13	783	22	21⅝	21⅝+ ⅜
32⅝	19½	RsOil pf1.75	5.5		111	32⅝	31⅝	32 + ½
32⅝	20⅝	RevcoD .64	2.5	11	222	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+ ⅛
19⅝	11⅝	Revere		3	16	14½	14¼	14½+ ⅛
59	44½	Revlon 1.56	3.3	12	601	47½	46½	47¼+ ½
22½	12⅝	Rexham .60	3.3	8	184	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛—1⅛
21¼	15⅝	Rexnrd .96	5.3	6	87	18	17⅝	18 + ⅜
65	53⅝	Reynln 3.80	6.7	6	191	56⅝	56	56⅝+ ⅝
75	58⅝	Reyln pf2.25	3.6		1	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝— ⅛
50⅝	48⅝	Reyln pf4.10	8.2		71	50⅝	50¼	50¼— ¼
39⅝	27⅝	RevMtl 1.80	5.4	4	738	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝— ¼
84	61½	RevM pf4.50	6.6		x6	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
25¼	16⅝	RichCo 1.20	6.2	4	5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝— ⅝
31	19⅝	RchMer 1.06	5.2	7	371	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
21⅝	15⅝	RiegelT 1.50	8.8	7	9	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝— ¼
35¼	21⅝	RioGrcn 1	2.9	7	110	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝+1⅛
18⅝	12⅝	RioGr pf .80	4.6		164	17½	17	17½+ ½
26	16⅝	RiteAid .54	2.5	9	241	22	21½	21⅝+ ¼
29½	17	Robshw 1.30	7.4	5	98	17⅝	17½	17⅝
35	22⅝	Robtsn 1.90	5.9	6	8	32⅝	32½	32⅝— ½
12⅝	8½	Robins .40	4.1	9	192	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝— ⅛
19⅝	15⅝	RochG 1.48	8.8	7	54	17	16⅝	16⅝— ⅛
20⅝	16⅝	RochTl 1.56	7.9	8	98	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝— ⅛
16½	10⅝	Rockwr 1	6.3	6	12	16⅛	16	16
40¼	30⅝	Rockwl 2.40	6.8	6	49	38	37⅝	38 + ¼
97⅝	76½	Rklnt pf4.75	5.1		3	93	93	93 — ½
36	27⅝	Rklnt pf1.35	4.8		2	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝— ½
40⅛	30½	RohmH 1.52	3.9	8	181	39⅛	39	39
19⅝	10	Rohrlnd		4	40	12⅝	12½	12⅝+ ⅛
23⅝	16⅝	Rollins .72	3.5	10	239	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝— ½
40	28⅝	Rolm s		28	151	36	35	35⅝
6⅛	2½	Ronson			16	3⅛	3	3 — ⅛
11⅝	9⅝	Roper s .90	9.2	6	108	10	9⅝	9⅝
21½	13⅝	Rorer .76	4.8	11	1318	15⅝	14½	15⅝+1⅛
27	15	Rosario .60	2.4	11	87	24⅝	24	24⅛+ ⅜
25⅝	15⅝	Rowan .10	.4	12	319	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛+ ⅜
19½	13	RC Cos 1.04	7.2	47	31	14½	14⅝	14½+ ⅛
73⅝	57⅝	RoyID 5.09e	7.0	5	771	73	72	72⅝+ ½
34⅝	21⅝	Rubbrm .76	3.1	9	12	24⅝	24½	24⅝+ ⅛
12⅝	9⅝	RussTog .88	8.9	6	158	10	9⅝	9⅝— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
23⅝	14⅝	RyanH 1	5.3	8	13	19	19	19
30⅝	18⅝	RyderS 1b	4.8	6	146	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝+ ¼
		— S—S—S —						
10⅝	5⅝	SCA .35f	4.2	12	322	8½	8⅛	8⅛— ⅛
28⅝	16⅝	SCM 1.30	4.5	6	901	u29⅝	28⅝	28⅝+ ½
23⅝	12⅝	SPSTec .50	2.9	8	50	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛+ ⅛
37½	23½	Sabine .56	1.4	29	60	36	35½	35⅝+ ¼
17⅝	8	Safadin .32	1.9	15	180	16⅝	16½	16⅝
46	34⅝	Safewy 2.40	7.1	7	465	34⅝	34½	34⅝+ ¼
15⅝	7½	SagaCp .44	4.9	6	458	9⅝	8½	9 + ⅛
31⅝	21⅝	StJoMn 1.40	4.5	12	68	31	30½	31 + ⅛
14	11⅝	StJoLP 1.36	10.	8	4	12⅝	12⅝	12¼— ⅛
47⅝	34⅝	StLSaF 2.50	5.2	7	44	u48⅝	47⅝	48½+ ⅝
11⅝	10	SPaul 1e	9.5		38	10⅝	10½	10½
35¼	26⅝	StRegP 1.80	5.9	7	49	30⅝	30	30⅝— ⅛
8⅝	5½	Salant .40	6.8	5	17	6	5⅝	5⅝— ⅛
20⅝	6⅝	Sambos		50	199	7	6⅝	7
16	14	SDieGE 1.44	9.7	8	85	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+ ⅛
18⅝	9⅝	SJuanR 1.85f	6.9	17	13	15⅝	15⅛	15¼+ ⅛
24½	12⅝	Sanders .40	1.7	11	632	23½	22⅝	23⅛+ ⅛
43⅝	29⅝	SFeInd 2.40	5.7	6	434	42	41⅝	41⅝— ⅛
40⅝	18⅝	SFeInt .72	2.2	17	731	22⅝	22	22⅛+ ½
19⅝	13	SoIWel .88	5.4	8	10	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	SaulRE			36	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+ ⅛
8⅝	3½	SavASlp		12	123	8⅝	8½	8⅝+ ⅛
15	7	SavOnD .40	4.5	7	44	9	8⅝	8⅝
13⅝	9⅝	SavElP 1	9.8	4	11	10⅛	10	10¼+ ¼
15	11⅝	SavE A 1.34	10.		2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
13⅝	11	SavE pf1.28	11.		1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝— ¼
21½	13⅝	Savin .70	4.3	4	192	16½	16¼	16¼
8⅝	4⅝	Saxon		6	113	6	5⅝	5⅝
6⅝	2⅝	Schaefer			5	5	4⅝	4⅝— ⅛
38	27⅝	SchrPlo 1.44	4.7	8	414	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝+ ⅛
15⅝	9	Schlitz .40	3.4	29	586	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝— ⅝
77	66⅝	Schlmb s1.10	1.5	17	634	74	73⅝	73⅝+ ⅛
26	25⅝	SciAtla s		16	116	u26⅝	25⅝	26½+ ⅛
27⅝	18	SCOA s .90	4.2	6	88	21⅝	21	21⅝+ ¼
5⅝	3½	ScotLad .36r	7.4		3	5	4⅝	4⅝— ⅛
26⅝	22	ScotFet 1.60	6.3	6	76	25⅝	25½	25½— ⅛
21⅝	15⅝	ScottF .80	4.1	8	37	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝— ¼
19⅝	13½	ScottP .92	5.5	6	592	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+ ¼
14⅝	8⅝	Scottys .36	2.7	8	61	13½	13⅛	13⅛
24⅝	17⅝	Scovill 1.40	7.7	5	24	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛— ⅛
59	42	Scovil pf2.50	5.7		1	43½	43⅛	43⅛— ¼
14⅝	11⅝	SeaCA pf1.46	12.		49	12⅝	12¼	12¼— ¼
35⅝	15½	SeaCont .42	2.3	6	59	18½	18¼	18⅛
35⅝	23⅝	SeabCL 2.20	8.0	5	96	27⅝	27⅛	27½+ ⅛
18⅝	9½	SeabWA .40b	2.3	11	188	17⅝	17¼	17⅝
31½	23	Seafst 1.12	4.1	7	51	27⅛	27	27¼+ ⅜
34⅝	22⅝	Seagrm s1.12		11	108	31½	31¼	31½
17½	10⅝	Seagrv .27e	1.8	7	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛— ⅛
17⅝	15⅝	SealAir n.40	2.4	10	36	16⅝	16¼	16⅝+ ¼
29⅝	19⅝	SealPw 1.10	4.3	7	348	25½	25⅛	25½+ ⅛
16⅝	10⅝	SearleG .52	3.7	10	255	14⅛	14	14⅛+ ⅛
26⅝	18⅝	Sears 1.28	6.7	7	1195	19⅝	19	19
14⅝	5⅝	Seatrain		66	280	7⅝	6⅝	7¼+ ⅝
30⅝	26½	SecPac n1.80	5.9	4	54	30⅝	30⅛	30½+ ⅛
48⅛	34⅝	Sedco .64	2.3	13	1444	28⅝	27⅛	28⅝+ ½
14⅝	11⅝	SeigLt 1.20b	10.	6	40	12	11⅝	11⅝— ⅛
10⅝	7⅝	SvCpInt .34	3.6	6	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝— ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	Shakspr .52	5.1	7	11	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛
20⅝	11⅝	Shaklee .74	4.4	6	42	16⅝	16	16⅝+ ½
41¼	21	Shapell .15	.4	5	297	41⅝	40⅝	41 + ⅛
17½	7⅝	ShearH .40	2.9	3	148	14¼	13½	13⅝+ ⅛
43⅝	30⅝	ShellOil 2	5.0	7	348	40½	39⅝	39⅝— ⅝
13⅝	8⅝	ShelGlo .70	6.5	4	100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
28½	14⅝	ShelG pf1.35	7.8		4	17¼	17	17¼+ ¼
45	32⅝	ShelG pf 3	7.9		1	38	38	38 —1
29	19⅝	Shrwin		18	59	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝+ ⅛
57	44	Shrw pf4.40	9.1		z200	48½	48½	48½+ ¼
14⅝	12½	SierPac 1.22	8.8	7	18	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
28⅝	19⅝	Signal .80	3.0	6	525	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝— ⅝
38½	28⅝	Sianode 1.48	4.5	6	2	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
21⅝	10⅝	SimPrec .24	1.2	15	135	19⅝	19¼	19⅝+ ⅛
14	8⅝	SimpPat .56	4.8	12	735	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝— ⅛
21⅝	12⅝	Singer .80	6.0	5	145	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
37⅝	30⅝	Singr pf3.50	11.		10	32	31⅝	32
30⅝	22½	Skaggs .80	3.3	7	24	24⅝	24	24⅛+ ⅛
17⅝	9½	Skyline .48	4.7	8	95	10⅝	10	10⅛+ ⅛
24⅝	17⅝	SmithA 1.40	7.8	3	32	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝—1
58	39	SmithIn 1.12	2.0	10	96	55⅝	54⅝	55⅝+1⅝
47	38⅝	Smtkln s		15	533	44⅝	44	44 — ⅝
22	14½	SmithTr 1	6.0	4	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
26¼	16½	Smucker 1	5.3	7	35	19⅛	19	19 — ⅜
22¼	20⅝	SnapOn s.80	3.8	12	137	21⅛	20⅝	21 + ¼
10⅝	7⅝	SonyCp .10e	1.1	19	224	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
21½	16½	SooLin s		8	4	19	19	19 + ⅛
6½	2⅝	SoAltTr			12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
19	15	SCrEG 1.68	10.	8	70	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
20⅝	16⅝	SoJerIn 1.74	9.3	9	15	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
45⅝	26⅝	Soutdwn .60	1.4	6	4	43½	43½	43½
15⅝	11½	SoetBk .80	5.7	6	67	14	13⅝	14 + ⅛
9⅝	7⅝	SoetPS 1.17f	13.	10	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+ ⅛
27⅝	23½	SoCalE 2.48	9.2	7	954	27	26⅝	26⅝
16⅝	12	SouthCo 1.54	12.	9	992	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
20⅝	17½	SoInGE 1.52	8.3	6	21	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝— ⅛
39½	29½	SoNRes 1.25	3.2	7	127	38⅝	38½	38⅝— ⅛
41	34½	SNETel 3.60	8.9	7	18	40¼	40⅝	40¼+ ½
55⅝	50	SoNE pf4.62	8.9		z300	52	52	52
32⅝	25	SouPac 2.40	8.0	6	237	30	29⅝	29⅞— ⅛

(Continued on Page 10)

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

June 27, 1979

Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
9 15/16 - 10 1/16	5½ - 5⅝	13/16 - 15/16	14⅝ - 14⅝	11⅛ - 11⅜
10⅝ - 10⅝	5 11/16 - 5 13/16	⅝ - 1	14⅛ - 14⅝	11 - 11⅛
10⅝ - 10⅝	5 13/16 - 5 15/16	1⅛ - 1¼	14¼ - 14½	11⅛ - 11⅜
10 9/16 - 10 11/16	6¼ - 6⅜	1⅞ - 2	13⅝ - 14	11⅛ - 11⅜
10 3/16 - 10 5/16	6 7/16 - 6 9/16	2 - 2⅜	13⅝ - 13⅝	11⅝ - 11⅝

…ternational Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, June 27, 1979

Dollar Bonds

…8-87	92	93
…d 7½-82	94½	95½
…silia 8¼-83	95	96
…silia 8¼-91	93½	94½
…silia 8¼-92	90½	91½
…to 7⅝-84	90¾	91¾
…ays 8½-92	92¼	93¼
…d. 7¾-85	90¼	91¼
…an 7¾-87	90	91
…8¾-83	96¼	97¾
…9¼-84	94½	95½
…es 9-81	98¼	99¼
…nHill 8-85	91¾	92¾
…erm. 8¼-84	95	96
…afIR 8¾-86	92¼	93¼
…orgs 8½-81	97	98
…west 8⅝-84	94¼	95¼
…Food 7½-91	86¼	87¾
…o 8-86	94½	95½
…Ham 8-87	91¾	92¾
…¼-82	95½	96½
…¾-84	91½	92½
…¼-81	97½	98½
…¼-97	90¼	91¼
…¼-83	94¾	95¾
…84	92¾	93¾
…ult. 8¼-85	93¼	94¼
…¼-89	92	93
…son 8½-89	92¾	93¾
…-86 nov	97¾	98¾
…ma 8½-83	97	98
…82	94	95
…Chic 7-80	97¾	98¾
…erken 8½-87	90½	91½
…1⅞-83	99¼	100¼
…estn 8¼-84	94	95½
…rsley 8½-84	95¾	96¾
…Oil 9½-86	97¾	98¾
…-87	91¼	92¼
…nda 9-82	96	97
…erseas 9-83	96½	97½
…W. 8½-85	92½	93½
…ms 8-83	95½	96½
…oba 8¾-83	96¼	97¼
…lin 9¼-86	98½	99½
Midld Intl 8¾-86	94½	95½
Montreal 9¼-83	97¾	98¾
NCBoard 8-87	90½	91½
NatWest 9-86	96½	97½
NBrunswick 9-83	97	98
NBrunswick 8-84	92¾	93¾
NZealand 9¼-82	98¼	99¼
NZealand 8½-83	95¾	96¾
NrgKombk 8½-91	92¼	93¼
Norskhyd 8½-92	90½	91½
Norway 8½-87	97¼	98¼
Occidental 9¾-83	98	99
Offsh Min 8¼-85	92	93
Ontario 9-83	98½	99½
OntarioHyd 8-87	90½	91½
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	94½	95½
QuebProv 8½-81	96½	97½
QuebProv 9-83	97½	98½
Ralston 7½-87	90½	91½
SaabScania 8½-89	91	92
S.A.S. 8-85	92½	93½
Shell 8-86	94¼	95¼
Shell 7½-87	92	93
Singer 8¾-82	94½	95½
Stlnd 8¾-88	97	98
Sweden 8¼-87	91½	92½
SwedStCo. 7¾-82	94	95
TMoy 7¾-87	89½	90½
Textron 7¾-87	91	92
Transocean 8-86	94½	95½
Transocean 7½-87	90½	91½
UnOil 7½-87	93	94
Utah 8-87	92½	93½
Vwogen 7¾-87	90	91
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	90¼	91¼

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	73	75
Baker 5½-93	125½	127½
Beatrice 6¼-97	98	100
Beatrice 4½-92	81	83
Beecham 6¾-92	100½	101½
Boots 6¾-93	98½	99½
Borden 6¾-91	94	96
Borden 5-92	84	86
BroadHale 4¾-87	71½	73½
Carnation 4-88	70	72
Chevron 5-88	149	151
Chrysler 4¾-88	66½	68½
Chrysler 5-88	69	71
Coke Bott. 6¾-93	86	88
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	121½	123½
Curamint 6¼-86	89½	91½
Dartind 4¾-87	78½	80½
EastKodak 4½-86	80½	82½
Ford 6-86	86½	88½
Ford 5-88	78½	80½
GenElec 4¼-87	76	78
GenFoods 4½-82	88	90
Gillette 4¾-82	85½	87½
Gillette 4¾-87	72	74
GulWestn 5-86	84	86
Honeywell 6-86	83	85
ICI 6¾-97	89¾	90¾
INA 6-97	93	95
ISE 6¾-89	85½	87½
ITT 4¾-97	72	74
Jusco 6-92	99¾	100¾
Komatsu 7¼-90	124	125
MorganJP 4¼-87	89	91
Nabisco 5¼-88	94	96
OwensIll 4½-87	95	97
PenneyJC 4½-87	72	74
RCA 5-88	80	82
Revlon 4¾-83	135	137
Revlon 4¾-87	115	117
Sperry 4¼-88	92½	94½
Squibb 4¼-87	79½	81½
Texaco 4½-88	76	78
Texas 7½-93	85	87
Tyco 8½-88	99½	101½
UnCarb 4¾-82	90	92
WarnLamb 4½-87	75	77
WarnLamb 4¼-88	71½	73½
Xerox 5-88	75	77

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966 — 100

	Med.	Long.
Wed.	95.29	89.36
Previous	95.29	89.36

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, June 27, 1979

…W YORK (AP)— …following list is a …ted National Secu… Dealers Assn. …The counter Bank, …ance & Industrial …

…Ind	7⅝	8⅛
…Prot	6½	8½
…Co	3⅝	4¼
…lenW	10⅝	11½
…Ross	2⅝	3⅝
…Micr	29	29⅝
…Alex	27	27⅝
…binc	26	27
…nB	11	12
…Cp	26¼	27¼
…n	5½	5⅝
…wel	11⅛	11⅝
…Gp	53⅝	53⅝
…cros	23½	24
…alding	18⅛	19⅛
…lerr	3⅝	3⅝
…dite	7⅝	8⅛
…ugB	22½	23
…oCp	8⅝	9⅝
…enGa	3⅝	3⅝
…WGs	23½	24⅝
…Cola	23¼	24
…3sLt	15⅛	15½
…ndCp	7⅝	7⅝
…HE	13⅝	13⅝
…onRt	15⅝	16⅝
…CRSg	7⅝	7⅝
…tPr	16¼	17
…ybMk	9⅝	10¼
…line	8⅝	9⅝
…tzLob	32⅝	33
…bCp	13⅝	13⅝
…Sen	22	23½
…chr	1⅝	2
…HBlP	22⅝	24½
…dorm	3½	3⅝
…oids	30	31½
…Tom	26	26½
…ickbn	5⅝	6⅝
…kava	18½	19⅝
…mups	5⅝	5⅝
…Wils	32½	34
…adH	1⅝	2⅛
…SeC	13⅝	14
…inAir	3⅝	3⅝
…reCd	7	8
…WIPS	15⅝	15⅝
…nLee	26	27
…aUti	18	10⅝
…ecleF	4⅝	5⅝
…ltzUtA	40	40⅝
…ltzUtB	36⅝	37⅝
…arlJL	27	28½
…owCp	5⅝	8⅝
…luVen	1⅝	3⅝
…anCIH	23½	24
…niShr	21	23
…nsTel	39	41
…nPan	59⅝	60½
Crawfd	15	16
CrosTrs	22⅝	22½
CullrFed	2½	3⅛
Cyclfron	16⅝	17⅝
DanlyM	20	21
DtaDes	12⅛	12⅝
DaytMal	24	26
DeklbAg	28½	29⅝
DeLuxC	32	32⅝
DetCanT	12⅝	13⅛
DetInfB	22	23½
DeweyEl	1⅝	2⅝
DiaCrys	24⅝	25⅝
DixnCru	32	33½
Docutel	7⅝	7⅝
DollrGn	8⅝	9⅝
Donldsn	21⅝	22⅝
DorchGs	17½	17⅝
DovIDB	17⅝	18½
DunkInD	12⅝	13⅝
Durlron	15⅛	16⅛
EatnVnce	5	5⅝
EconLab	28⅝	21½
ElPasEl	10⅝	11
ElderBe	7½	8⅛
ElsNuci	4⅝	5⅝
ElModul	5⅝	6⅛
EmrDev	14⅝	15⅛
Entwistl	2⅝	3
EqtOil	47⅝	48⅝
EthanAl	35½	36½
Fabri	11-16	1 5-16
FidUnLf	66⅝	67⅝
FtBkSys	37⅝	38½
FtBostn	19⅝	20½
FtEmpS	13½	14
FtWnFln	5⅝	5½
Flickor	13⅝	13⅝
FlootPnt	14	15
FlaWatU	⅝	⅝
ForestO	20⅝	21⅛
Formigil	1⅝	2½
FrankCp	8⅝	8⅝
FrankEl	11⅝	12⅝
GnRlEst	9	10½
GnReins	82½	84½
GovEFn	11⅝	12⅝
GreenM	12	12⅝
GrevAdv	32½	35½
Gillnlst	14	15½
Gyrodyn	4½	5
Hordwcke	12½	13⅛
HrpRow	10⅝	11⅝
HarpGo	22⅝	23
HertlNl	17⅝	17⅝
HenrdF	21⅝	22
Holobm	2⅝	3⅝
Hoover	16⅛	16⅝
HorizRs	1⅝	2
Hyatthi	15⅝	16⅛
IndNucl	4⅝	4⅝
Infralnd	4⅝	4⅝
IntsICp	51	52
InlrcEnr	6⅝	7⅝
IntmtGs	14⅝	15⅛
InBkWsh	9	9⅝
IwaSoUt	25⅝	26¼
JamWP h	8	8⅝
Jamsby	15⅝	16
JiffyFd	4⅝	1
JoslynM	18⅛	19
KaisSt pf	18	18⅝
Kalvar	2	2⅝
Kaman	20⅝	21
KmpAm	10⅝	11⅝
KateGre	5-16	11-16
Kaysam	3	4⅝
KellySv	25½	27
Keuffel	16⅝	17⅝
Kimball	15	15½
Kinglnt	15	16
KnapeV	13⅝	14⅝
Kratos	14⅝	15⅝
Lancaln	20⅝	21½
LandRes	3⅝	3⅝
LaneCo	22⅝	23⅝
LidStor	5½	6⅛
LinBcst	42⅝	43
Logetrn	10⅝	11⅝
MadsGE	15⅝	15⅝
MagellPet	413-16	5
MalrRt h	1⅝	2
Mallkrt	29	30
MatAssI	18⅝	19⅛
MaulLP	27½	29
McCorm	15⅝	16⅛
McQuay	12⅝	13½
MidsxW	19⅝	20⅝
MdldCap	6⅛	6⅝
MidlRes	5⅝	4⅝
MidlBks	27	28
Millipr	29⅝	30
MissVlG	14	15
MonlCol	6⅝	7
MoorePd	18½	19½
MorgRes	1½	2⅛
Mostek	25⅝	25⅝
MotchM	36	38
MotClub	5½	6
Mueller	24⅝	25⅝
NaraCp	22⅝	24⅛
NatGOil	15⅝	16⅝
NwldRE	16⅝	17⅝
NJNGas	14⅝	15⅝
NielsnA	24⅝	25⅝
NielsnB	24⅝	25
NoCarGs	12½	13
NoEOil on	75½	77
NwtNGs	12	12⅝
NwstPS	17⅝	18⅛
Nowell	19⅝	20⅛
OglivyM	19½	20⅛
OhFerro	9½	10½
OtterTP	20⅝	21⅝
PCAInl	6⅝	7⅝
PabstB	11⅝	12⅝
PcGaR	19½	20⅝
PauleyP	13	13⅝
PeerMf	8⅝	9
PennEnt	15⅛	15⅝
Petrolit	48⅛	49⅛
Pettibon	21½	22½
PierceSS	9½	10⅛
Pinkrtn	29½	30½
PlonHiB	23⅝	23⅝
Plastine	2½	3½
Possis	5⅝	6⅛
Progrp	1	1⅝
PbSvNC	12⅝	12⅝
PurlBen	18⅛	19
PutDCop	9	9½
Qualinns	6	6⅛
RagenPr	9⅝	10⅝
Raychm	88	90
Raymnd	28⅛	29⅛
RecgEq	7	7⅝
RoadEx	29	29⅝
RobbMy	37½	39½
Roselon	4⅝	5⅛
Rouse	13⅝	14⅛
RusStov	15⅝	15⅝
Sadller	3⅝	4⅛
ScanDt	2 1-16	2 5-16
ScrippH	48	51
SelsDett	14½	14⅝
Svcmstr	28	29
Shawmi	33⅝	34⅝
SolidSts	11	12
SCalWtr	14	14⅝
SwGsCp	11⅝	12
SwElSv	15½	16⅛
Standvn	25⅝	26⅝
StdRegs	26⅝	27⅝
StanHP	25⅝	26½
SterlSt	6	6½
StrawCl	25	26½
SuperEl	10	10⅝
TIME DC	5½	6⅛
Tampax	28⅝	29½
TecumP	61	63
Tennant	28	30
Tiprary	13⅝	14⅛
ToscoCp	17⅝	17⅝
TrnsOcO	18⅝	19⅛
TricoPd	43	46
TritnOG	7	7⅝
TysonFd	12½	13½
UnMcGll	9⅝	10⅝
USSurg	18	18½
USTrck	13⅝	14⅛
UVaBsh	23⅝	24⅝
UpPenP	16⅝	17½
ValyGas	20⅝	21⅛
VanDus	19⅝	20½
Velcro 9	10⅝	10½
VaNBsh	15	15½
WshEnr	15⅛	15⅝
WebbRs	23½	24½
Weldtrn	2⅝	3
WlgtnMo	9⅝	10⅝
WellsGa	5½	6⅛
WinMfg	4⅝	5⅛
WmorC	34½	35⅝
WoodLet	27⅝	28
WWEng	8⅝	9⅝
WrightW	4⅝	5⅝
ZionUtc	20⅝	21⅛

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

$150,000,000

Eastern Air Lines, Inc.

11½% Convertible Subordinated Debentures due 1999

Lazard Frères & Co. | Merrill Lynch White Weld Capital Markets Group (Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated)

Bache Halsey Stuart Shields Incorporated | The First Boston Corporation | Bear, Stearns & Co. | Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc. | Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation | Drexel Burnham Lambert Incorporated | Goldman, Sachs & Co.

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The Nikko Securities Co. International, Inc. | Nomura Securities International, Inc. | Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood Incorporated | Prescott, Ball & Turben | Rotan Mosle Inc.

Stuart Brothers | Tucker, Anthony & R. L. Day, Inc. | Wood Gundy Incorporated | Yamaichi International (America), Inc.

CHICAGO FUTURES
June 27, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jul	4.75	4.75	4.60	4.64	—.07
Sep	4.80	4.80	4.67	4.71	—.06
Dec	4.92½	4.95	4.83	4.85¼	—.06½
Mar	5.03	5.03	4.87	4.90	—.11¾
May	4.97	4.98	4.81	4.85	—.12½
Jul	4.57	4.57	4.41	4.41	—.15½

Sales Tues. 25,041.

Total open interest Tues. 49,391, up 1,- 268 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jul	3.10½	3.12	3.01¾	3.01¾	—.10
Sep	3.16	3.16½	3.05½	3.06¼	—.09
Dec	3.21½	3.21½	3.10½	3.11½	—.09
Mar	3.30	3.30	3.19¼	3.20¾	—.07
May	3.33¼	3.34	3.23¼	3.24½	—.08¼
Jul	3.32½	3.32½	3.23¼	3.24½	—.08¼

Sales Tues. 71,058.

Total open interest Tues. 196,015, up 1,- 967 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jul	8.32	8.36	8.01½	8.01½	—.30
Aug	8.39	8.42	8.07½	8.07½	—.30
Sep	8.33½	8.35	8.01½	8.01½	—.30
Nov	8.27	8.28	7.96	7.96	—.30
Jan	8.36	8.36	8.06	8.06	—.30
Mar	8.45½	8.45½	8.16½	8.18	—.26½
May	8.46½	8.46½	8.19½	8.20¾	—.24¾
Jul	8.49	8.49	8.19	8.20	—.22

Sales: Tues. 70,889.

Total open interest Tues. 123,583, off 2,- 001 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Jul	229.00	229.00	217.50	217.50	—10.00
Aug	231.00	231.00	218.20	218.20	—10.00
Sep	228.00	228.50	217.50	217.50	—10.00
Oct	227.50	227.50	217.70	217.70	—10.00
Dec	227.50	228.50	217.50	218.10	— 9.40
Jan	229.00	229.00	219.50	219.70	— 8.80
Mar	230.00	230.50	221.00	221.50	— 9.00
May	230.00	230.00	222.00	222.00	— 8.50
Jul	230.50	230.50	219.50	219.50	—10.00

Sales Tues. 21,598.

Total open interest Tues. 59,013, up 152 from Mon.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives
June 27, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
CaesarsWld s	900,800	26⅛	—3¼
Gulf Oil	570,800	27	
Occident Pet	434,800	23⅝	
Mesa Pet	385,800	63¾	+1½
CharterCo	361,700	31	+3
Heller Int	356,800	29⅜	+1¾
NLT Corp	354,500	35	—1⅞
Citicorp	351,300	24⅝	+ ½
GulfUtdCp	346,000	21	+1¾
IBM s	338,200	73¾	+1
Transam Cp	318,100	17¾	+ ¼
Gillette Co	299,100	23⅞	
PogoProd	286,500	17⅞	+ ⅞
Amer Hess	275,400	45½	—1½
Norton Sim	272,700	14⅜	+ ⅛

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	36.72	39.20
Advanced	837	582
Volume Up (in millions)	21.77	10.89
Declined	531	856
Volume Down (in millions)	9.05	17.90
Unchanged	504	453
Total issues	1,872	1,891
New highs	63	55
New lows	16	13

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	836.80	846.15	834.20	840.52	+2.86
20 Trn	239.43	242.79	238.56	241.92	+2.10
15 Util	105.31	106.07	104.94	105.48	+0.20
65 Stk	292.92	296.23	291.94	294.56	+1.36

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	102.95	101.29	102.27	+0.61
Industrials	114.17	112.36	113.40	+0.65
Utilities	51.17	50.60	50.88	+0.06
Finance	12.95	12.63	12.87	+0.17
Transp.	14.72	14.48	14.64	+0.08

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	58.10	57.71	58.01	+0.34
Industrials	64.01	63.72	63.94	+0.38
Transp.	47.84	47.51	47.81	+0.42
Utilities	38.54	38.52	38.54	+0.04
Finance	63.58	62.98	663.58	+0.82

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
June 26	125,992	324,678	869
June 25	147,248	344,024	860
June 22	148,514	338,636	1,006
June 21	139,375	319,827	861
June 20	132,540	311,806	782

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
HouOilM	240,400	20½	+ ⅞
Int Fdsvc	126,000	1⅛	
Amdahl	119,900	26½	+2⅛
HuskyOil g	116,800	49	+ ⅜
Genl Explor	107,500	10	+ ¼
ColnCml	104,700	17	+ ⅜
DomePetr gs	84,300	42	+ ⅜
ResrtIntA	75,500	40	
Presley Co	68,700	18⅝	+ ¼
AdobeOil Gs	65,800	29½	+ ⅜

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	4.22	4.39
Advanced	305	244
Volume Up (in millions)	2.54	1.71
Declined	253	357
Volume Down (in millions)	0.93	2.01
Unchanged	244	224
Total issues	802	825
New highs	21	15
New lows	9	8

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
200.34	198.80	199.89	+1.18

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Jul	28.80	29.10	28.20	28.33	— .37
Aug	29.05	29.35	28.30	28.37	— .40
Sep	29.15	29.20	28.25	28.30	— .43
Oct	29.10	29.10	28.10	28.12	— .55
Dec	28.80	28.90	27.90	27.95	— .67
Jan	28.82	28.82	27.75	27.85	— .77
Mar	28.75	28.75	27.65	27.48	— .97
May	28.78	28.78	27.65	27.65	—1.00
Jul	28.80	28.80	27.55	27.55	—1.00
Aug	28.10	28.10	27.48	27.48	—1.00

Sales Tues. 17,918.

Total open interest Tues. 63,298, off 314 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
OATS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jul	1.70	1.70	1.64¼	1.64⅛	—.06
Sep	1.78½	1.78½	1.72½	1.72½	—.06
Dec	1.87¾	1.88	1.81½	1.81½	—.06
Mar	1.90	1.90¼	1.83½	1.83½	—.06
May	1.90	1.90	1.84¼	1.84¼	—.06

Sales Tues. 1,379.

Total open interest Tues. 5,772, up 22 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	67.30	67.80	67.05	67.75	+ .88
Oct	66.50	67.20	66.35	67.07	+ .97
Dec	69.00	69.10	68.50	69.00	+ .70
Jan	70.25	70.25	70.00	70.25	+ .50
Feb	70.95	71.10	70.45	70.92	+ .37
Apr	71.80	72.10	71.35	71.88	+ .03
Jun	73.45	73.55	72.82	73.32	— .08
Aug	.	.	.	72.00	+ .10
Oct	71.50	71.85	71.50	71.50	+ .10
Dec	73.10	73.25	73.00	73.00	+ .40

Est sales 25,919; sales Tues. 24,117.

Total open interest Tues. 56,674, off 242 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	76.00	76.77	76.00	76.77	+1.50
Sep	76.00	76.75	76.00	76.75	+1.50
Oct	75.60	76.30	75.55	76.30	+1.50
Nov	76.25	77.00	76.25	77.00	+1.50
Jan	79.80	79.90	79.50	79.90	+1.50
Mar	81.00	81.25	80.70	81.25	+1.50
Apr	80.50	81.00	80.50	81.00	+1.50
May	81.25	81.25	81.00	81.25	+1.50

Est. sales: 3,584; sales Tues. 3,226.

Total open interest Tues. 21,424, up 558 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE HOGS 30,000 cents per lb.					
Jul	40.35	40.45	39.80	40.22	+ .30
Aug	36.75	37.25	36.50	37.20	+ .63
Oct	34.90	35.10	34.55	34.95	+ .45
Dec	36.90	37.00	36.60	36.95	+ .40
Feb	40.30	40.50	40.10	40.45	+ .50
Apr	40.20	40.40	40.10	40.32	+ .15
Jun	44.50	44.80	43.75	44.80	+ .20
Jul	44.60	44.80	43.75	44.70	+ .10
Aug	43.50	43.50	43.50	43.50	

Est. sales: 5,902; sales Tues. 6,754.

Total open interest Tues. 30,841, up 269 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	39.30	39.50	38.55	39.27	+ .32
Aug	36.85	37.30	36.10	36.95	+ .42
Feb	46.10	46.30	45.40	46.05	+ .45
Mar	46.30	46.35	45.50	46.22	+ .40
May	46.85	47.20	46.45	47.05	+ .50
Jul	48.50	48.50	47.40	47.60	+ .18
Aug	47.00	47.20	46.25	46.25	— .17

Est. sales: 6,283; sales Tues. 8,589.

Total open interest Tues. 21,455, up 401 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	42.75	43.90	42.75	42.80	+ .25
Aug	43.10	43.10	42.80	42.80	+ .15
Sep	42.90	43.00	42.60	42.60	+ .05
Oct	.	.	.	42.30	.
Nov	42.25	42.25	42.05	42.25	+ .15
Dec	43.00	43.00	42.80	42.80	+ .05
Jan	.	.	.	43.80	.
Feb	.	.	.	44.35	.

Sales Tues. 136.

Total open interest Tues. 1,743, up 30 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Jul	55.40	55.40	54.50	54.50	— .90
Aug	55.00	55.40	55.00	55.40	.
Sep	60.20	60.20	59.90	60.20	— .10
Oct	.	.	.	57.95	.
Nov	.	.	.	60.50	—2.00
Dec	.	.	.	63.60	.

Est. sales: 14; sales Tues. 37.

Total open interest Tues. 524, off 7 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Jul	239.00	240.00	236.40	236.60	— .90
Sep	228.20	229.00	226.70	226.70	
Nov	212.00	213.50	210.80	210.80	— .90
Jan	209.00	209.60	208.20	208.40	— .40
Mar	212.50	212.50	211.70	211.70	— .60
May	214.20	214.20	213.30	213.30	— .70

Est. sales: 2,145; sales Tues. 3,439.

Total open interest Tues. 7,793, off 318 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Jul	201.50	201.80	200.00	200.00	— .10
Sep	203.80	204.30	202.50	202.50	— .70
Nov	200.00	200.30	198.50	199.20	— .10
Jan	201.00	201.50	199.50	199.70	—1.20
Mar	201.00	201.00	201.00	201.00	—1.40
May	202.50	203.00	201.00	201.00	— .50
Jul	203.00	203.00	202.00	202.00	— .20
Sep	.	.	.	202.20	.
Nov	.	.	.	202.00	.

Sales: Tues. 462.

Total open interest Tues. 4,012, off 53 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Sep	91.55	91.76	91.50	91.66	+.06
Dec	92.00	92.26	91.94	92.13	+.11
Mar	92.30	92.55	92.22	92.41	+.08
Jun	92.35	92.59	92.28	92.43	+.06
Sep	92.30	92.50	92.20	92.38	+.08

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	92.24	92.42	92.19	92.25	.
Mar	92.29	92.37	92.15	92.20	.
Jun	92.08	92.28	92.08	92.17	+.05

Est. sales: 10,355; sales Tues. 2,861.

Total open interest Tues. 72,904, up 2,- 173 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA 8 pct, $100,000 prin, pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Sep	88-08	88-21	88-06	88-13	+05
Dec	88-09	88-24	88-08	88-16	+06
Mar	88-09	88-24	88-08	88-16	+08
Jun	88-07	88-21	88-05	88-12	+06
Sep	87-30	88-11	87-30	88-05	+06
Dec	87-22	88-03	87-21	87-29	+08
Mar	87-15	87-26	87-15	87-22	+09
Jun	87-06	87-19	87-06	87-15	+10
Sep	87-01	87-11	87-01	87-08	+10
Dec	86-23	87-03	86-23	87-01	+09
Mar	86-18	86-30	86-18	86-27	+10

Sales: Tues. 9,429 contracts.

Total open interest Tues. 73,164, up 132 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 1 pct.					
Sep	91-31	92-14	91-24	92-01	+02
Dec	92-01	92-18	91-26	92-04	+04
Mar	92-01	92-18	91-26	92-05	+05
Jun	91-30	92-13	91-23	92-01	+03
Sep	91-24	92-06	91-20	91-29	+07
Dec	91-13	92-01	91-13	91-21	+02
Mar	91-14	91-27	91-14	91-20	+04
Jun	91-12	91-21	91-12	91-17	+07
Sep	91-05	91-15	91-05	91-14	+09
Dec	91-02	91-11	91-02	91-07	+05
Mar	91-05	91-06	91-05	91-06	+06

Sales Tues. 15,839 contracts.

Total open interest Tues. 60,282, up 1,- 390 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Sep	9.29	9.35	9.20	9.30	+ .06
Dec	8.95	8.95	8.74	8.83	— .12
Mar	8.70	8.78	8.50	8.60	— .18
Jun	8.62	8.64	8.62	8.64	— .23
Sep	8.80	8.80	8.80	8.80	— .25

Sales Tues. 124 contracts.

Total open interest Tues. 1,524, off 39 from Mon.

NEW YORK FUTURES
June 27, 1979

Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Wed.	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	N.Q.	N.Q.
Coffe 4 Santos, lb	2.00	1.65
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.47	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	334.00	306.50
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	214.76
Steel scrap No. 1hvy Pitt.	114-115	73-74
Lead spot, lb	55-60	0.31
Copper elect., lb	0.86⅝	0.67⅛
Tin (Straits), lb	7.6610	6.1126
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.39½	0.31
Silver N.Y., oz	8.572	5.357
Gold N.Y., oz	281.80	185.35
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)		
June 27, 1979	1,106.70 f	915.70 f

p — Preliminary
f — Final
* — Nominal

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	6.65	6.65	6.59	6.64	+0.09
Mar	8.30	8.30	7.99	8.30	+0.30
May	10.25	10.75	10.25	10.66	+0.40

Est. sales: 252 sales Tues. 451

Total open interest Tues. 2,278 off 9 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	204.97	207.75	204.25	207.58	+ 3.08
Sep	209.05	213.75	209.00	213.54	+ 3.29
Dec	207.25	212.00	206.75	212.00	+ 4.00
Mar	204.75	209.00	204.75	208.91	+ 3.38
May	204.75	209.00	204.75	208.49	+ 3.49
Jul	203.00	205.00	203.00	205.00	+ 4.00
Sep	202.00	205.55	202.00	205.55	+ 4.00

Est. sales: 2,050 sales Tues. 1,885

Total open interest Tues. 8,337 off 185 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	8.42	8.54	8.38	8.51	+0.15
Sep	8.90	8.94	8.79	8.92	+0.07
Oct	9.20	9.25	9.07	9.20	+0.05
Jan	9.46	9.55	9.45	9.50	.
Mar	10.09	10.13	9.97	10.07	+0.02
May	10.25	10.30	10.17	10.24	+0.04
Jul	10.45	10.49	10.39	10.46	+0.06
Sep	10.60	10.64	10.60	10.64	+0.11
Oct	10.71	10.76	10.68	10.75	+0.10

Est. sales: 9,800 sales Tues. 6,973

Total open interest Tues. 44,413 up 1,499 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	144.55	144.90	144.10	144.40	+2.60
Sep	150.75	151.00	149.50	149.75	+1.90
Dec	155.50	155.90	154.75	155.00	+2.10
Mar	158.25	158.50	157.75	157.75	+2.05
May	159.75	159.75	159.75	159.60	+2.10
Jul	162.25	162.25	162.25	161.60	+2.10

Est. sales: 695 sales Tues. 803

Total open interest Tues. 6,931 up 18 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE. 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	97.90	97.90	96.80	96.80	—0.75
Sep	96.00	96.00	95.10	95.35	—0.70
Nov	94.80	94.90	94.00	94.15	—0.50
Jan	94.00	94.00	93.60	93.70	—0.40
Mar	94.75	94.75	94.50	94.60	—0.40
May	95.50	95.50	95.50	95.50	—0.50
Jul	96.90	96.90	96.90	96.25	—0.45

Est. sales: 370 sales Tues. 747

Total open interest Tues. 8,294 up 61 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No. 2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	66.25	66.25	62.70	62.82	—3.14
Oct	67.05	67.05	64.92	64.92	—2.00
Dec	66.25	65.86	63.72	63.72	—2.00
Mar	66.15	66.15	64.07	64.07	—2.00
May	66.90	66.90	65.00	65.00	—2.00
Jul	67.90	67.90	66.00	66.00	—2.00
Dec	66.50	66.50	66.28	66.25	—0.25

Est. sales: 13,050 sales Tues. 8,394

Total open interest Tues. 44,008 up 12 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	86.40	86.70	83.20	83.30	—2.85
Dec	87.00	87.20	83.60	83.75	—2.80
Jan	85.90	86.20	83.85	83.90	—2.75
Mar	87.50	87.40	84.20	84.20	—2.70
May	86.80	86.80	84.50	84.35	—2.65
Jul	87.30	87.75	84.90	84.50	—2.55
Dec	87.30	87.30	85.50	84.88	—2.58
Mar	86.50	87.00	86.50	84.90	—2.50

Est. sales: 14,000 sales Tues. 10,369

Total open interest Tues. 48,708 up 1,220 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.Y. SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents troy oz					
Jul	859.00	862.50	851.00	852.00	— 2.00
Aug	868.00	869.00	860.00	859.40	— 2.10
Sep	875.00	878.00	865.00	866.70	— 2.50
Dec	894.00	897.50	883.00	885.00	— 3.50
Jan	900.10	902.50	892.00	890.50	— 3.60
Mar	914.00	914.00	900.00	901.60	— 3.80
May	922.70	924.00	919.50	912.70	— 4.00
Jul	936.00	937.50	920.50	923.80	— 4.20
Sep	944.70	944.70	944.70	934.90	— 4.40
Dec	962.50	962.50	926.50	952.20	— 4.60
Mar	980.00	980.00	978.00	968.70	0.

Est. sales: 13,500 sales Tues. 19,384

Total open interest Tues. 159,119 off 116 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Jul	280.30	282.00	281.00	278.00	— 1.90
Aug	283.70	284.30	279.50	280.00	— 1.90
Oct	288.40	289.10	284.00	284.80	— 1.90
Dec	293.00	294.00	288.50	289.50	— 2.00
Feb	297.40	298.60	293.00	294.10	— 2.00
Apr	301.70	303.00	298.10	298.70	— 2.00
Jun	306.80	307.80	301.00	303.28	— 2.10
Aug	310.90	311.50	311.50	307.70	— 2.10
Oct	315.40	315.60	315.50	312.20	— 2.10
Dec	321.30	321.30	319.80	316.70	— 2.10
Feb	324.70	325.40	324.70	321.20	— 2.10
Apr	328.80	328.80	328.50	325.70	— 2.10

Est. sales: 17,000 sales Tues. 24,072

Total open interest Tues. 144,911 off 673 from Mon.

IMM Futures
June 27, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC					
Sept	0.6130	0.6198	0.6130	0.6180	+0.0067
Dec	0.6265	0.6326	0.6265	0.6305	+0.0056
Mar	0.6385	0.6450b	0.6385	0.6420a	+0.0052
June	N.T.	0.6550b	N.T.	0.6550b	+0.0060
GUILDER					
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
FRENCH FRANC					
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2320b	Unch.
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2310b	Unch.
YEN					
Sept	4685	4696	4557	4655	—0018
Dec	4735	4750	4695	4695	—0034
Mar	4795	4795	4755a	4755a	—0028
Initial 0.00 omitted					
STERLING					
Sept	2.1400	2.1485	2.1360	2.1420	+0.0135
Dec	2.1300	2.1365	2.1275	2.1295a	+0.0105
Mar	2.1180	2.1225	2.1170	2.1175	+0.0120
CANADIAN DOLLAR					
Sept	0.8605	0.8610	0.8573	0.8573	—0.0021
Dec	0.8610	0.8612	0.8579	0.8581a	—0.0013
Mar	0.8617	0.8617	0.8580	0.8580a	—0.0010
June	N.T.	0.8570b	N.T.	0.8570b	Unch
DEUTSCHE MARK					
Sept	0.5467	0.5486	0.5464	0.5480	+0.0035
Dec	0.5515	0.5538	0.5515	0.5533a	+0.0028
Mar	0.5570	0.5575	0.5565	0.5570a	+0.0015
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5618	Unch.

London Metals Market
(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
June 27, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	881.00	883.00	897.00	898.00
3 months	899.00	899.50	913.00	913.50
Cathodes: spot	852.00	853.00	870.50	872.00
3 months	875.00	877.00	892.00	894.00
Tin: spot	7,950.00	7,955.00	7,920.00	7,950.00
3 months	7,135.00	7,145.00	7,120.00	7,125.00
Lead: spot	604.00	606.00	604.00	606.00
3 months	573.00	574.00	571.00	572.00
Zinc: spot	344.00	345.00	346.00	346.50
3 months	355.00	355.50	356.00	356.50
Silver: spot	399.30	399.60	401.40	401.60
3 months	411.70	411.90	413.90	414.10
Nickel: 3 months	2,810.00	2,820.00	2,750.00	2,755.00

London Commodities
(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
June 27, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Aug	107.85	107.00	107.50	107.60	107.00	107.20
Oct	112.25	110.70	111.25	111.30	111.25	111.30
Dec	116.50	115.50	115.75	115.80	115.90	115.95
Mar	122.60	121.25	121.70	121.80	121.70	121.75
May	125.25	124.15	124.15	124.20	124.55	124.60
Aug	129.00	128.00	127.75	128.05	128.00	128.05
Oct	131.75	131.60	131.50	131.70	131.25	131.50
1,932 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Jul	1,568	1,560	1,590	1,595	1,566	1,569
Sep	1,635	1,598	1,616	1,618	1,596	1,597
Dec	1,704	1,674	1,690	1,691	1,678	1,671
Mar	1,638	1,610	1,624	1,625	1,707	1,710
May	1,753	1,735	1,747	1,753	1,727	1,730
Jly	1,750	1,750	1,767	1,780	1,747	1,753
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,787	1,800	1,765	1,775
2,427 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Jul	2,031	2,015	2,027	2,028	2,020	2,021
Sep	2,070	2,040	2,064	2,065	2,049	2,050
Nov	2,075	2,050	2,073	2,074	2,057	2,059
Jan	2,080	2,040	2,077	2,078	2,068	2,069
Mar	2,067	2,050	2,061	2,065	2,055	2,057
May	2,065	2,050	2,057	2,060	2,046	2,047
Jly	2,054	2,054	2,061	2,062	2,040	2,050
6,767 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities
(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
June 27, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Aug	977	973	970	975	—2
Oct	1,025	1,019	1,019	1,020	—11
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,015	1,025	—10
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,055	1,074	+3
Mar	1,128	1,120	1,110	1,119	—6
May	1,133	1,133	1,125	1,135	—3
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,145	1,160	—5
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	1,160	1,180	—5
580 lots.					
COCOA					
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	1,460	1,500	+20
Sep	1,525	1,515	1,518	1,520	+38
Dec.	1,546	1,515	1,538	1,539	+25
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,535	-	+15
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,540	-	+15
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,545	-	+15
90 lots					

European Gold Markets
June 27, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	281.00	281.90	+0.45
Zurich	280.875	282.00	+0.375
Paris (12.5 kilo)	297.61	297.23	+1.80

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Basis	Aug.	Nov.	Options for February 1980 start on July 9th 1979
285	8.50- 9.50	—.—	
290	6.75- 7.75	—.—	
295	5.25- 6.25	—.—	
300	—.—	10.50-11.50	
305	—.—	8.50- 9.50	
310	—.—	6.50- 7.50	

Gold Trading 280.00-280.75

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 27

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 9)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
57¼	44⅞	SouRy	3.20	5.9	4	54	53⅞	53¼	53⅝	+ ⅜
56	43	SoRy pf	3	5.7	.	4	52½	52½	52½	— ½
27⅝	18½	SoUnCo	1.76	6.8	8	8	26⅛	25⅞	26	— ⅛
34¼	25¼	Southnd	.84	3.0	10	160	28¼	27¾	27⅞	— ¼
36⅞	34¼	SouRoyl	s		20	200	35⅝	35½	36	+ ⅜
22⅝	16⅝	SwtAir	s .28	1.4	5	83	20¼	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
29⅝	22¼	SwtBsh	1.24	5.4	6	24	23	23	23	
19⅞	10⅛	SwtForg	.40	2.3	5	232	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
15⅞	13	SwtPS	1.28	9.7	8	184	13⅝	13¼	13⅛	+ ⅛
27½	12½	SpartF	.40	1.5	11	204	27½	27⅛	27⅝	
26⅝	15⅛	SpectPh			14	57	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
23½	13⅛	SperryH	1	7.4	4	2	13⅝	13½	13½	
38⅜	30¼	SperyH pf	3	9.1	.	3	33⅜	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
51⅜	39⅞	SprryR	1.56	3.4	7	438	46	45	45⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	14	SprngsM	1.05	6.8	4	27	15½	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
26¼	19⅜	SquarD	1.50	6.5	8	71	23¼	22½	23⅛	+ ⅜
37⅝	25½	Squibb	1.08	3.5	12	394	30⅞	30⅜	30⅝	+ ⅜
13⅞	11⅞	StaRite	n.70	6.0	6	26	11¾	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
24¼	16½	Staley	1	4.0	17	57	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
29⅝	22⅜	StBrnd	1.36	5.3	10	196	26	25⅞	25⅞	
35	19⅜	StBPnt	.64	2.8	9	47	22⅞	22⅜	22⅝	— ½
20½	13½	StdMotA	.64	3.7	8	4	17⅝	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
50⅝	38⅛	StOilCl	2.80	5.8	7	1344	48⅝	47½	48	+ ⅜
67⅜	46½	StOInd	3	4.7	8	593	64⅝	63⅜	64⅛	+ ⅜
59	28⅞	StOilOh	1.20	2.2	11	844	54⅜	52⅞	54⅛	+1⅝
13¼	7⅛	StPacCp	.50b	5.1	4	31	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
19¼	12⅝	Standex	.70	4.2	7	18	17	16¾	16¾	— ½
29⅝	22¼	StanW	1.08	3.7	8	127	u29¼	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅜
30¼	22⅝	Starret	1.32a	4.8	6	3	27⅝	27⅛	27¼	— ⅛
6⅜	3½	StMutInv			15	62	5⅜	5	5⅜	+ ⅛
11⅞	9¼	StaMSe	1.05	10.		32	10⅝	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
21⅝	19	StaufCh	s1.10	5.5	6	236	20⅝	19¾	19⅞	— ¼
12⅞	8½	Sterchi	.68	6.8	5	11	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
8⅝	6⅛	SterIBcp	.66	8.8	5	12	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
21½	14	SterIDg	.84	5.1	10	1420	16¼	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
4⅞	3⅝	SterPre	.12b	2.7	10	49	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
25½	12⅝	Sterndnt	.60	2.5	10	38	24½	23⅝	24	+ ¼
18⅝	13⅝	StevenJ	1.20b	8.3	5	17	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
29½	28⅛	StewWa	s1.88	6.7	7	26	28	d27⅝	28	— ⅜
37⅝	20⅞	StokVC	1.32	4.0	11	32	33¼	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅜
12⅝	10⅞	StokVC pf	1	8.4		z100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
50	37⅞	StoneW	2.75r	6.6	8	35	42	41¼	41¼	+ ⅛
29⅝	10½	StonCon	.60	2.5	13	13	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ¼
28⅝	14⅝	StopShp	1.20	6.6	5	10	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
23⅛	16⅝	StorTec	s		14	295	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
42⅝	26	StorerB	1.30	3.4	9	39	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	— ½
16⅞	12½	StridRit	1.08	7.9	6	4	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	23½	StuWor	1.25	4.6	5	766	27¼	26⅞	27	— ¼
5	2⅜	SuavSho	.20	5.2	10	2	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	+ ⅛
28⅝	16½	SubPrG	1.44	5.0	8	329	u29	27⅝	28⅝	+ ⅞
32	22	SunChm	.60	1.9	5	70	31⅜	30⅝	31½	+1
28⅝	19	SunEl	.60	2.3	14	124	26½	26	26⅛	+ ⅜
54⅞	36⅛	SunCo	3	5.6	7	221	54⅛	53⅝	54	+ ½
57⅛	37½	SunC pf	2.25	4.0	.	2	55⅝	55⅜	55⅝	+ ⅜
25	16⅝	Sunbm	1.40	6.1	7	246	23	21⅞	22⅞	+1⅛
27½	19	Sundstr	1	3.7	8	373	u27⅝	27	27⅜	
69⅞	50	Sunds pf	3.50	5.2	.	8	68⅛	67½	67⅝	— ½
17½	9	SunsM	.40	3.0	17	173	13½	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅜
20¼	15⅛	SuprVal	.54	3.0	9	165	18⅝	18	18⅛	— ⅜
453	247½	SuprOil	2.80	.7	27	91	423	416	421	+4
16⅛	9⅛	SupmkG	.48	3.3	5	80	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	4⅛	Supscp				35	4½	4⅜	4½	
11⅞	7⅛	SutroM	.97e	9.5	9	14	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	19½	Swank	1.40a	7.2	5	72	19⅝	d19¼	19⅜	— ¼
24⅝	14½	Sybron	.96	4.7	8	337	20⅝	20	20⅝	
16	7⅝	Systron	.10	.7	32	288	14⅝	14¼	14¼	
		—T—T—T—								
20⅛	10⅛	TRE	1.26	6.8	9	39	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
42⅝	33½	TRW	2	5.4	7	129	37⅝	36⅞	37⅜	+ ⅜
92¾	73½	TRW pf	4.40	5.4	.	11	81	80	81	— ½
80	63⅜	TRW pr	4.50	6.3	.	15	71½	70⅝	71½	+ ½
25¼	17½	TaftBrd	.60	2.7	7	27	22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Talcott				27	4¼	4	4	
15⅝	10	Talley	1	9.8	7	30	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
15⅜	10½	Talley pf	1	9.4	.	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
21⅛	16½	TampE	1.44	8.0	8	58	18⅝	18	18	+ ⅛
34⅝	17⅜	Tandy			7	433	21⅝	21	21¼	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅜	Tandycft	n		2	190	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
13⅜	7¼	Tappan	.28	2.5	27	37	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
15½	9	Tchncolr	.60	4.2	6	57	14⅝	14	14¼	+ ⅜
18⅛	7⅜	Technicn			13	234	16⅛	15½	15⅝	
57	39	Tektrnx	.64	1.2	13	206	51⅝	51⅛	51⅛	
11¼	5¼	Telecor	5.60c		4	18	6	5⅞	5⅞	
130½	83⅜	Teledn	9.92t	7.4	7	1230	u135⅝	129	133½	+5
21¼	8¼	Telprmt			23	268	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ¼
9¼	3⅝	Telex			11	183	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
34⅜	29	Tennco	2.20	6.4	7	835	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	— ⅛
30½	14½	Teradyn			11	100	20⅝	20	20½	+ ½
19⅛	6⅛	Tesoro			9	1586	17⅝	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
33⅝	19⅞	Tesor pf	2.16	7.1	.	298	30⅝	29⅜	30¼	+ ⅜
27⅝	22⅛	Texaco	2.16	8.1	7	2327	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
41⅜	35½	TexCm	1.40	3.5	8	19	40	39⅝	40	+ ⅜
58¼	32	TexEst	2.30	4.6	9	182	49⅝	49⅛	49½	+ ⅜
27⅝	25⅜	TxET pf	2.40	9.1	.	3	26⅝	26½	26½	
30	26¼	TxET pf	2.87	10.	.	3	28⅝	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
47⅜	34⅞	TexGT	2.64	5.9	8	155	44⅞	44½	44½	— ½
22⅝	16	Texind	.60	3.0	5	81	20	19	20	+ ⅜
93¼	75⅜	TexInst	2	2.2	14	488	92½	91¼	92	— ¼
15¼	5⅝	Texint			15	705	12½	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
45⅜	24⅝	TexOGs	.44	1.0	11	462	43⅝	42	43⅛	+1⅝
58	43⅞	TxPcLd	.45e	.8	21	15	55	54½	55	— ¼
22¼	18	TexUtil	1.64	8.4	8	1302	19⅝	19⅜	19½	+ ⅛
25½	17⅜	Texsalf	1.20	4.8	15	111	25¼	25	25¼	+ ⅛
44⅜	35⅜	Texglf pf	3	7.0	.	4	43¼	43⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
13½	4⅛	Texfi Ind			3	178	5⅜	4⅞	5⅜	+ ⅛
35	23½	Textron	1.80	6.8	6	72	26⅝	26½	26½	+ ⅛
38½	27	Textr pf	2.08	7.1	.	9	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	
31¼	21¼	Textr pf	1.40	6.1	.	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
39⅞	27¼	Thiokol	1.20	3.6	7	24	35	34⅝	35⅛	
48¼	39⅜	ThmBet	1.52	3.5	12	21	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝	+ ¼
14⅝	8¼	Thomin	.52b	5.3	5	10	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
33⅝	20	ThmJW	1.80	7.1	6	16	25½	25	25½	+ ½
17¼	9½	Thrifty	.60	4.3	11	37	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
40	18⅝	Ticor	1.28	3.2	10	185	39⅞	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	19⅜	Tidwatr	.90	4.0	8	34	22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ⅛
34⅜	19	TigerInt	.80	3.5	6	1013	23¼	22⅞	23	+ ¼
50⅜	35⅜	TimeIn	1.66	4.3	7	420	39¼	38½	38⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	26½	Timl pfB	1.57	5.5	.	30	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
35¼	26⅝	TimesM	1.20	4.1	7	282	29⅝	29	29	
60⅝	45	Timken	3	5.0	7	20	60⅝	59⅞	60⅛	+ ⅛
9	4⅝	TobinP				2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
34½	19¼	ToddSh			6	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ¼
25⅜	12⅞	Tokheim	.60	3.2	9	266	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
24¼	19	TolEdis	2.20	11.	7	150	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
26⅜	20⅞	TolEd pf	2.36	11.	.	7	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛
24	19⅝	TolEd pf	2.21	10.	.	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
15⅝	7⅜	TonkaCp				192	15⅛	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
14⅝	8¼	TootRol	.40b	4.3	6	11	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
29⅝	17⅞	ToroCo	.88	3.9	8	57	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+1
19	15⅛	Tracor	s.40	2.5	7	41	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ¼
22½	17½	Trane	s		8	60	20⅝	20	20	— ½
38¼	27¼	TranUn	2.12	6.2	7	64	34⅜	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
30⅝	13⅝	TWC			4	275	20⅝	19½	20⅛	+ ⅛
23½	17⅛	TWC pf	2	9.9	.	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	15⅛	TWC pf	1.90	12.	.	11	16⅛	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
19⅝	14⅝	Transm	1	5.6	5	x3181	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	+ ¼
23¼	19½	TranInc	2	9.5	.	18	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ¼
28⅝	16⅝	Transco	1.24	4.5	12	152	27⅝	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
14½	7½	Transcn	.60	6.3	6	30	10	9½	9½	— ⅜
79⅛	71½	TrGP pf	6.65	9.3	.	z10	71½	71½	71½	— ½
103½	97⅛	TrG pf	10.32	10.	.	z20	99½	99½	99½	
97½	88½	TrGP pf	8.64	9.5	.	z80	91	91	91	—1
26⅝	23⅝	TrGP pf	2.50	10.	.	1	25	25	25	
18½	12⅛	TrnsOh	.40b	2.6	4	24	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
29	19⅛	Tranwy	1.80	7.5	5	22	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
40⅜	30⅞	Travlrs	2.08	5.4	4	307	39	38⅛	38⅝	+ ⅛
20⅛	16⅛	TriCon	2.01e	11.	.	246	17⅞	17½	17⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅜	TriSoM			18	37	3½	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
13½	7⅞	TriaInd	.20r	2.8	7	6	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	14⅜	TriaPc	.84	4.7	7	23	20	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Trico	.16	1.4	11	55	11½	11	11½	+ ½
28⅝	15⅝	TrinityIn	1	3.4	12	192	u29	27⅝	29	+1⅛
17¼	14⅛	TucsEP	1.42	8.8	8	221	16⅛	16	16⅛	
46⅛	24¼	TCFox	1.40a	3.6	5	1378	40⅜	38	38⅞	—1⅝
24½	17	TwinDs	1	5.2	7	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
23⅝	14⅝	TycoLab	1	5.2	4	125	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	13⅝	TylerCp	.45	2.9	7	27	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
42½	21⅛	Tymshr			13	197	35⅜	34⅝	34½	— ¼
		—U—U—U—								
45⅜	23⅛	UAL	1	4.0	2	397	25⅛	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
21⅞	16⅛	UGI	1.64	8.1	7	21	20½	20	20⅛	— ⅛
22⅝	14	UMC	1.20	7.3	7	38	16½	16⅛	16½	
3⅛	1⅛	UMET Tr				2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
30½	16	UNCRes	.50	2.2	6	263	22⅝	21½	22⅛	+1
39⅛	17	UVInd	18c		5	64	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
14⅜	10	Unarco	.88	6.8	5	8	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
64⅝	53⅞	UnINV	4.27e	6.9	6	2	61⅝	61¼	61⅝	+1
58⅝	40⅛	UCamp	2.40	5.2	8	60	45⅝	45½	45⅝	— ¼
42⅜	33⅛	UnCarb	2.80	7.4	6	387	37⅝	37¼	37⅝	+ ½
13⅝	7½	UnComr	.20	1.6	.	186	13	12¼	12⅝	— ⅛
7	3⅝	UnionCp	.24f	4.6	6	32	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
15¼	13⅛	UnElec	1.44	11.	6	183	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
38	31½	UnEl pf	3.50	11.	.	z10	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅜
49¼	39⅜	UnEl pf	4.50	11.	.	z10	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	
71	59	UnEl pf	6.40	10.	.	z10	61	61	61	+1
79⅛	72	UnEl pfL	8	11.	.	z10	73½	73½	73½	+ ½
28⅝	25⅛	UnEl pf	2.72	10.	.	18	26	25⅝	26	
82⅛	74	UnEl pf	7.44	9.5	.	3	78	78	78	
39¼	33	UnOCal	s		8	994	37⅝	36⅜	36⅝	
70⅜	42½	UPacC	2.30	3.4	11	405	68⅝	67	68⅛	+ ⅜
8½	5	Uniroyal			16	430	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
82	42	Uniryl pf	8	14.	.	z1040	57¼	55⅝	57¼	+2
15½	7⅛	UnBrnd	.15e	1.6	5	84	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
21⅜	10⅝	UBrd pf	1.20	11.	.	26	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
44	29⅝	UEnRs	2.48	6.0	6	243	41⅝	41¼	41⅛	+ ⅜
30⅛	28	UFinCal	s.90	3.0	9	65	30	30	30	
26⅝	13⅝	UnGrty	.16	.6	8	219	25⅝	25	25	
27	21⅝	UIllum	2.56	11.	6	29	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	
28⅝	12½	UnitInd	.85b	4.4	6	13	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	
14½	10⅝	Unitin pf	.42	2.9	.	1	14½	14½	14½	
19⅛	8⅝	Unitinn	.22	1.7	6	81	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅜
13⅝	11	UJerBk	1.04	9.1	5	67	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	UnPkMn				42	2⅛	2	2⅛	
40½	16	UnRefg	.84	2.4	6	212	36⅛	33⅞	35⅝	+2⅜
17⅛	14½	USFaS	1.50e	9.6	.	43	16⅛	16	16	— ½
37⅜	29	USFid	2.40	6.6	4	343	36⅛	35⅝	36⅛	+ ⅜
33⅝	23⅝	USGyps	2	6.9	4	104	29⅝	28⅝	29	+ ⅝
30⅝	22½	USGy pf	1.80	7.0	.	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	6⅛	USHom	.52	3.9	4	131	13⅝	13	13⅛	+ ¼
10	6⅝	USInd	.64	7.2	5	176	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	12⅝	USLeas	.52	3.2	6	134	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
9½	4⅞	US Rty				48	8½	8½	8½	
30⅛	19⅝	USShoe	1.48	7.2	5	105	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ¼
30¼	21⅛	USSteel	1.60	7.4	5	1521	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	
37	30½	USTobc	1.84	5.6	10	21	33⅛	32⅜	32⅝	— ⅜
62½	35⅛	UnTech	2.20	5.9	7	460	37½	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
140½	100	UTch pf	7.32	7.2	.	3	101	100⅞	101	—1⅛
70¼	49¼	UTch pf	3.87	7.6	.	154	50⅝	50¼	50½	
27¼	26⅝	UTch pf	wi			723	27	27	27	
20	17⅝	UniTel	1.44	7.7	7	199	19	18¾	18¾	
25½	27⅝	UnTI pf	1.50	5.4	.	2	28	28	28	
24⅝	22	UnIT 2pf	1.50	6.5	.	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
26⅛	12	Unitrod	.50	2.1	11	47	24⅝	24	24⅛	+ ⅜
10⅝	6⅜	Univar	.56	5.8	7	48	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
22	14½	UnivFd	.96	5.3	8	82	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
24	15⅛	UnLeaf	1.20	5.4	8	24	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅜
56	40	Upjohn	1.52	3.2	10	222	47⅝	47⅛	47⅝	+ ⅛
26⅛	17	USLIFE	.66	2.5	8	438	u26¼	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
11½	9	UslifeFd	.96a	9.6	.	27	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
19⅛	17	UtaPL	1.76	9.4	10	335	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
31⅛	27¼	UtPL pf	2.80	9.5	.	12	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
24¼	20⅛	UtPL pf	2.04	9.3	.	10	22⅛	22	22	— ½
		—V—V—V—								
21	16½	VF Cp	1.40	7.8	6	27	18	17⅞	18	
24¼	14	VSI Cp	.60	2.4	8	151	u25	22⅞	24⅛	+2
8½	4⅝	Valleyin	.40	5.2	34	29	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
15½	10½	VanDrn	.92	6.9	5	6	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
21⅞	11⅛	Varian	.40	2.0	33	107	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
14¼	7½	Varo	.40	4.5	6	36	9	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
26	16⅛	Veeco	.50	2.0	9	96	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	
9⅝	4	Vendo				1	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
14⅝	11⅛	VestSe	1.36e	11.	.	20	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	
33	18⅛	Viacom	.32	1.1	14	26	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛	— ¼
15⅝	12	VaEPw	1.40	11.	7	1169	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	
55	46⅜	VaEP pf	5	10.	.	z50	49	49	49	+1
99⅝	84½	VaEP pf	8.84	10.	.	z10	85	85	85	
99⅜	89	VaEP pf	8.60	9.5	.	z10	90½	90½	90½	
104⅛	92	VaEP pf	9.75	9.9	.	z2470	98⅝	97	98⅝	+2¼
30⅝	25⅝	VaEP pf	2.90	11.	.	7	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
81	67	VaEP pf	7.20	10.	.	z440	72	72	72	+ ½
24¼	7⅛	Vornado	.60	3.0	31	324	20⅛	19⅝	20	— ⅜
15⅝	11⅝	Vulcinc	.75	5.4	5	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
37¼	26⅛	VulcnM	1.60	5.0	7	7	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	
		—W—W—W—								
37½	17⅛	WUI	.60	1.6	12	18	37½	37⅛	37½	+ ⅜
22½	12	Wabash	.50	3.1	5	8	16	15⅝	15⅝	
49	43⅜	WabR pf	4.50	10.	.	z40	44⅝	44⅜	44⅝	+ ½
20⅝	15½	Wachov	.74	4.5	7	92	17⅛	16⅝	17	
7	3½	WachRty				80	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
29⅜	19½	WalMrt	.30	1.2	12	36	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
30½	23½	Walgrn	1.40	5.5	6	38	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	— ⅛
40	28	WlkrA pf	1.60a			6	36½	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅜
33⅝	21⅜	WallBus	.84	3.2	7	20	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
27	17⅜	WalMu	1.40	5.9	4	53	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
35½	26⅛	WaltJm	1.80	5.6	6	102	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	+ ⅛
37½	27½	WaltJ pf	1.60	4.7	.	1	34	34	34	+1
12⅛	7⅛	WardFd			8	81	10⅛	9⅞	10	
13⅝	7⅛	Warnaco	.10r	1.1	4	32	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
32⅝	21¼	WarnS	1.40	5.5	8	5	29	29	29	
37⅝	32⅛	WrnCom	s1	3.0	7	307	33⅝	32⅝	33½	
31⅛	21½	WarnrL	1.32	5.6	9	1708	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	— ⅛
27	22⅛	WashGs	2.40	9.7	13	26	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
32½	22⅝	WshNat	1.48	4.7	7	11	29½	29	29½	+ ⅛
39⅛	30⅛	WasN pf	2.50	6.8	.	3	36½	36¼	36½	+ ⅛
24¼	20⅝	WshWt	2.08	9.2	7	9	22⅝	22⅜	22½	+ ⅛
33⅝	22¼	WasteM	.70	2.1	12	39	32⅝	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
26¼	15	WatkinJ	.40	1.7	24	10	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅝	WayGos	.48	7.8	8	4	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	WeanUn	.28	3.2	8	16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
38	10⅝	WebbD	.20	1.3	11	364	16	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	22½	WeisMk	s.80	3.6	8	1	22⅝	d22⅝	22⅝	—
35⅛	25⅛	WellsF	1.72	6.0	5	337	29	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
16¼	10¼	WelFM	1.25e	7.8	9	32	16	16	16	
51½	44⅛	WtPP pf	4.50	9.9	.	z210	46½	45⅛	45⅛	
40	31½	WtPtPe	2.80	8.2	6	8	34⅜	33⅜	34	+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅛	WstctT	s.80			4	13	13	13	+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅛	WnAirL	.40	5.0	3	93	8⅛	8	8	
37	23⅝	WAir pf	2	8.1	.	21	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+
30⅛	27	WnBnc	1.64	5.4	6	1505	u30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	+
37⅜	28⅜	WnCoNA	.40	1.1	13	111	35	35½	35½	+
40⅜	24⅝	WPacIn	1	2.0	.	38	50⅝	50⅛	50⅛	—
24⅛	14⅛	WUnion	1.40	6.2	10	945	22⅝	22	22⅛	+
54	42	WnUn pf	4.60	8.8	.	3	52	52	52	—
61	47	WnUn pf	4.90	8.3	.	2	59	59	59	+1
11⅞	9⅝	WUn dpf	1.18	12.	.	29	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—
25½	21	WUTI pf	2.56	12.	.	6	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	
25	16	WestgEl	.97	4.9	5	1688	19⅝	19	19⅛	+
50½	41½	Wstg pf	3.80	8.6	.	z200	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+1
30⅝	25⅛	Wstvoc	1.32	4.6	7	49	29	28⅝	28⅝	—
32⅝	23½	Weyerhr	1	3.4	8	319	29⅝	29¼	29½	
47⅜	36⅝	Weyr pf	2.80	6.5	.	16	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	
41	26¼	WheelF	1.20	4.1	8	262	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	—
20½	9	WheelPit			2	99	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	+
49½	32¼	WhelPit pf	5	12.	.	z240	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+
24¼	17⅛	Whirlpl	1.40	6.6	8	188	21¼	21	21⅛	+
27⅝	16⅝	WhitC	1.30	4.9	6	79	26½	26⅛	26⅝	
44	37	WhitC pfC	3	7.5	.	3	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+
15⅛	5⅜	WhiteMt			4	143	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝	
18⅝	9⅝	Whittak	.50	3.4	5	134	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+
19½	11⅛	Wickes	1.04	7.1	5	65	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+
13⅝	6½	Wiebldt	.44	3.7	12	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—
23⅛	14	Williams	1	4.8	27	604	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	—
13⅝	6	WilshrO	.14	1.1	38	346	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+
31⅛	25½	WinDx	1.44	5.0	9	285	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	—
7⅛	2½	Winnbgo			13	71	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13⅝	9⅛	WinterJ	1	9.1	12	16	11	11	11	
29½	23⅝	WisEP	2.38	8.9	8	69	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+
93	80½	WisE pf	7.75	9.5	.	z50	82	82	82	
23	19	WisGas	1.92	8.6	6	17	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	—
21⅝	17⅛	WiscPL	1.76	9.3	8	25	19	18⅝	19	+
21⅛	16⅛	WiscPS	1.62	8.9	7	61	18⅛	18	18⅛	
25	18⅝	Witco	1.40	5.9	6	11	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+
17½	10	WittrR	.80	7.1	7	38	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
13⅝	6⅛	WolvrW	.36	3.7	6	72	10	9⅝	9⅝	
20⅝	12⅛	Wometc	.60	3.2	8	86	19	18½	18½	—
31⅜	15⅛	WoodPt	.48	1.6	15	150	30½	29⅝	29⅝	—
32	17⅛	Wolwth	1.60	6.0	6	296	26⅝	26½	26⅝	
43	26⅛	Wolw pf	2.20	5.8	.	8	38	37½	38	
12⅝	5	WorldAir			5	56	7	6⅝	6⅝	
76⅛	56⅛	Wrigly	2.40a	3.3	8	12	73⅝	72½	72½	—1
19⅝	8⅛	Wurltzr	.48	4.6	7	16	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—
19⅝	10⅛	Wylain	.80	6.0	6	28	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	+
9⅛	7⅛	WyleLb	s.40	4.6	9	33	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
7⅛	3¼	Wyly			14	56	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
		—X—Y—Z—								
64	50	Xerox	2.40	3.9	11	929	62⅝	61⅝	61⅝	+
23	14¼	XTRA	s .52	2.8	4	219	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—
36	13⅝	Yates	.20	.6	6	37	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+
21⅝	15	ZaleCp	1	4.8	7	396	21⅛	21	21	
19⅝	10⅛	Zapata	.30b	1.6	11	62	19	18⅝	18⅝	—
17⅝	9⅛	ZayreCp			4	78	12	11½	12	+
19⅛	12	ZenithR	1	8.0	9	985	12⅝	12⅛	12½	
19½	12½	Zurnlad	.80	5.1	6	71	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+

Sales figures are unofficial.
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. l—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Toronto Stocks
Closing Prices June 26, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
19528	Abitibi	$19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
300	Acklands	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
9700	Agnico E	$7½	7¼	7½	
850	Agra Ind A	$6½	6⅛	6⅛	
61046	Alta Gas A	$24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
230	Algo Cent	$24	24	24	
14660	Am Bonza	$19⅛	18⅝	19	+ ½
800	Andres W A	$14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
2150	Argus C pr	$22¼	21	22¼	+1½
800	Asbestos	$44½	43½	43½	— 1
7825	Atco A	$22⅝	22	22½	— ⅛
13635	BP Can	$28¼	28	28	
17439	Bank N S	$23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅛
6000	Baton B	$13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
400	Beth Cop A	$20	20	20	
25	Block Bros	$8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
1895	Bralor Res	$15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅜
420	Bramalea	$20	19½	19½	— ⅜
1700	Brenda M	$20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
11793	BCFP	$23¼	23	23⅛	+ ⅜
2820	BC Phone	$17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
43170	Brunswk	$10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
1850	CAE A	$35½	35⅛	35⅛	
14640	Cad Frv	$18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ¼
5072	Cal Pow A	$45⅝	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
4609	Camflo	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
15612	C Nor West	$14½	14	14	— ⅜
375	C Packrs	$27	27	27	+ ⅛
3485	Can Perm	$20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
1500	Can Trust	$26⅝	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
229	C Tung	$26¼	25⅝	25⅝	+ ¼
900	CCablesy A	$21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
750	Cdn Cel	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
405	CGE	$31½	31½	31½	+ ½
20633	CI Bk Com	$26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
6360	Cdn Tire A	$32⅝	32	32	
27240	C Utilties	$20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
306	Candel Oil	$45½	45½	45½	
825	Cassiar	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅜
10350	Celanese	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
100	CHUM	$11¼	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
9675	Con Distrb	$11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
29557	Cons Gas	$24⅝	24	24	— ½
1550	Con Fardy	345	345	345	
13800	Conwest	$7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅛
14172	Coseka R	$9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
4385	Craigmt	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
600	Crush Intl	$14	14	14	— ⅛
2800	Cyprus	$16½	16¼	16½	
18850	Czar Res	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
15460	Daon Dev	$17	15⅝	17	+1⅜
1050	Daon A	$7½	7½	7½	
37967	Denison	$30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅜
8220	Dicknsn	$8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
999	D Bridge	$37½	36⅞	37⅛	+ 1
3350	Dofasco A	$35⅛	35	35⅛	+ ⅜
3100	Dom Store	$20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
335	Du Pont	$22⅝	22	22⅜	
640	Dylex L A	$13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
692	East Mal	183	178	178	— 6
500	Electhom A	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
2800	Emco	$10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
8750	Falcon C	$8⅝	7⅝	8	
21714	Fibre Nik A	$66	64	66	+ 2
1000	Fed Ind A	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
1500	Fed Pion	$43	43	43	— 1
58050	Francana	$16⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅜
175	Fraser A	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
100	Fruehauf	$11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
2675	G M Res	$5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
850	G Distrb A	$8½	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
1800	G Distrb w	275	275	275	+10
6600	Gibraltar	$9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
70	Graff G	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
6100	Granduc	160	155	156	— 5
5470	Gt Oil Sds	$18⅝	17⅛	18⅛	+ 1
450	GL Forest	$46	46	46	+ ½
150	Greyhnd	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
1800	H Group A	425	410	425	+15
5110	Hard Crp A	325	320	325	+ 5
35550	Harlequin	$15⅝	14⅞	15⅛	+ ¼
3475	Hawker A	$13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅜
2615	Hayes D	$11⅛	11	11	— ¼
7579	H Bay Co	$28⅝	28¼	28½	— ¼
8935	IAC	$18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
4800	Indal	$15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
5600	Indusmin	$21½	21	21	— ⅜
800	Inland Gas	$15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
600	Int Mogul	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
9865	Inter Pipe	$20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅛
40	Inv Grp A	$16	16	16	
5670	Ivaco A	$17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅜
32200	Jannock	$26⅛	25⅝	26	+ ⅜
23630	Kaiser Re	$24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	
6100	Kam Kotia	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
950	Kelsey H	$25⅝	25½	25½	— ½
26126	Kerr Add	$11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
11890	Labatt A	$23¼	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
11740	Lacana	$6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
1800	LOnt Cem	$6	5⅞	6	
361	LL Lac	375	375	375	+10
400	Lob Co A	415	415	415	
200	Lob Co B	425	425	425	
700	MICC	$12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
7300	Mclan H A	$22½	22½	22½	
13361	MB Ltd	$26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	— ½
7300	Molson A	$25½	25⅛	25⅝	— ⅛
50	Molson B	$24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
8742	Moore	$38½	38¼	38¼	
30180	Murphy	$24⅝	24	24⅛	— ¼
900	Nat Trust	$23½	23	23½	
68122	Noranda	$51⅛	49⅝	50½	+1⅛
62981	Norcen	$24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ½
100	Nowsco W	$30½	30½	30½	
68825	Oakwood P	$11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅜
84540	Ocelot B	$17⅝	17⅛	17½	
7650	Oshawa A	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
19371	Pope Pet	$18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
3700	Pamour A	$6½	6½	6½	
313	PanCan P	$59⅝	59⅛	59⅛	— ⅛
210	Patino N V	$21¼	21⅛	21⅛	
10825	Pembina	$9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
2817	Petrofina	$39½	39⅛	39½	+ ½
9050	Peyto Oils	$13⅝	13⅜	13½	
2085	Pine Point	$35	34⅛	34⅝	— ⅛
14600	Place G	345	335	340	
5750	Placer	$32½	32	32	— ⅜
1250	Ram	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
1005	Redpath	$15	14⅝	14⅝	
621	Rd Stenhs A	$10⅛	10	10	— ⅜
5850	Reichhold	$13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
12530	Revnu Prp	175	171	171	— 2
25270	Roman	$34⅝	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
130	Rothman	$20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
26200	Sceptre	$8⅝	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
13700	Scotts A	$13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
22721	Shell Can	$24¼	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
28971	Sherritt	$11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
2137	Simsn S A	$9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
400	Slater Stl	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
19965	Southm	$28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅜
450	St Brodcst	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
16982	Stelco A	$29⅝	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
2100	Steep R	405	400	405	+ 5
13170	Sulpetro B	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
2840	Teck Cor A	$14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
5766	Teck Cor B	$13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
7266	Tex Can	$72	71⅛	71⅛	— ⅜
11100	Thom N A	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
11331	Tor Dm Bk	$22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅛
1681	Torstar B	$20	19½	19½	— ½
6126	Traders A	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
7150	Trns Mt A	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
5546	TrCan PL	$23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
18017	Turbo Cl B	$14⅝	14	14⅛	+ ⅜
228822	U Gas A	$11½	11¼	11⅜	
2975	Union Oil	$26⅛	26½	26⅛	+ ⅛
2850	U Keno	$14½	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
48842	U Siscoe	$11⅜	10¼	11⅛	+ 1
940	Un Carbid	$23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
1300	Van Der	$5	5	5	+20
4260	Versil Cor	$17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
1000	Vestgron	$14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
7691	Weldwod	$21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
7200	West Mine	$6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
1950	Weston	$25	24½	24½	— ½
910	Woodwd A	$23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
15246	Yk Bear	$9⅝	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛

Total sales 5,010,942 shares

Montreal Stocks
Closing Prices June 26, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
170196	Bnk Mont	$24½	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
768	Can Cmt	$13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
400	Cdn Ind	$23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
45	CanSo Ry	$76	76	76	
200	Canron	$29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
6595	Con Bath	$13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
800	Dom TxtA	$14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
3400	FCA Int	325	330	330	
101	Imasco	$43⅝	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
930	Power Cp	$13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
4700	RollandA	$ 9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
4785	Royal Bk	$43⅛	41⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
465	RoyTrstco	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
1420	Zellers	$ 9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛

Total sales 701,808 shares.

Canadian Indexes
June 27, 1979

	Close	Previous
Montreal	277.26	274.51
Toronto	1,411.68	1,398.30

Montreal: Stock Exchange industrials index.
Toronto: TSE 300 index.

European Markets
(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam	
AKZO	28.50
Albert Heijn	93.80
Algembank	340.50
Amrobank	69.70
A'Dam Rub	50.20
Fokker	24.90
Heineken	84.80
H.V.A.	56.50
Hoogovens	30.70
K.L.M.	102.50
Nat. Nedder	102.80
Pakhoed	55.20
Philips	24.20
Robeco	162.50
Rolinco	132.50
Rorento	111.30
Royal Dutch	145.90
Unilever	124.50
Van Ommer	185.00
VMF-Stork	41.00

Brussels	
Arbed	2,580
GBL (B.Lamb)	1,740
Cockerill	490
Electrobel	6,810
GB-Inno-BM	2,585
Hoboken	2,865
Petrofina	4,840
Ph. Gevaert	1,228
Soc. Generale	2,015
Solvay	2,640
Un. Miniere	860

Frankfurt	
A.E.G.	48.70
B.A.S.F.	135.10
Bayer	125.30
Commerzbank	198.00
Cont. Gummi	52.10
Daimler	268.00
Demag	152.00
Deutsche Bnk	267.00
Dresdner Bnk	208.00
Hoechst	123.80
Hoesch	42.50
Karlstadt	269.00
Kaufhof	206.00
K.H.D.	177.50
Lufthansa	83.00
Mannesman	149.80
Metallgesell.	223.00
Neckermann	143.00
RWE.new	168.50
Schering	236.50
Siemens	244.50
Thyssen	84.80
Veria	162.80
Veba	151.00
Volkswagen	207.00

London	
Anglo-Am Cp	3.67
Anglo-Am	0.43
Barclays Bnk	4.33
Beecham Gp	5.25
BICC	1.26
Boots	1.91
Bowater	1.70
BAT Ind.	2.70
BOC Intl	0.73
Brit. Pet.	12.00
Burmah	1.32
Cadbury Sc.	0.58
Chartered	1.35
Courtaulds	0.90
De Beer D	3.93
Decca Rec	3.20
Distillers	2.11
Dunlop	0.66
E Mus Ind	0.97
GEC	3.46
Free St Ged	27⅛
GKN	2.60
Glaxo Gp	4.38
Gold Fields	2.19
Gt Un St	3.52
Guinness	1.90
Hawker-Sidd	1.88
Hudson Bay	$N.T.
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.47
Imps	0.91
Marks & Spen.	1.10
Metal Box	2.70
Nichols	0.54
Plessey	1.01
Rand Mines	0.52½
Rank Org.	2.15
Royal Dutch	37.00
R.T.Z.	2.74
Shell	3.78
Thorn (A)	4.08
Tube Invest.	3.50
Union Corp.	3.78
Vickers	1.67
War L3½	0.21¼
West Deep	5 16½
West Drief	$ 49.00
West Hold	$ 34⅝
West Mtn	1.26
Woolworth	0.77
ZCI	0.10½

Milan	
Bastogi	784.00
ERBA	1,845.00
EricMarelli	276.00
Fiat	2,495.00
Finsider	153.75
Generali	44,600.00
IFI	2,340.00
Italgas	710.00
Italsider	395.00
LaRinas	110.00
Montedis	190.00
Olivetti	1,190.00
Pirelli	1,570.00
Snia Visco	775.00

Paris	
Air Liquide	412.80
Aquitaine	816.00
BSN	667.00
Carrefour	1,743.00
Cim Lafarge	264.00
Cie Bancaire	414.00
CFP	201.00
CGE	381.00
CCF	158.50
Ferodo	350.00
Gen Occident	264.50
Imetal	72.40
L Oreal	678.00
Mach Bull	58.90
Michelin	969.00
Moet Henn	470.00
Moulinex	94.00
Paribas	214.90
PUK	101.00
Penarroya	59.00
Perrier	313.00
Peugeot	348.00
Rh Poulenc	135.20
Sacilor	20.00
St Gobain	148.00
Suez	281.50
Telemecan	693.00
Thomson	220.00
Usinor	10.85

Zurich	
Alusuisse	1,220
Buehrle	2,445
B Boveri	1,758
Ciba Geigy	1,235
Cr Suisse	2,185
Fisher	715
HoffRochN	7,400
Nestle	3,520
Sandoz	4,250
Ste B. Suisse	381
Sulzer	2,570
U.B. Suisse	3,195

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the June 27, 1979's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	Swiss F.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.025	4.384	109.80*	47.395*	0.2436	—	6.852*	122.35*	38.12*
Brussels (a)	29.67	63.98	16.0435	6.92	3.5575*	14.6065	—	17.8305	5.565
Frankfurt	1.8446	3.9775	—	43.15*	2.215 x	91.05*	6.227*	111.08*	34.70*
London (b)	2.155	—	3.9775	9.2125	1,797.50	4.3695	63.83	3.588	17.494
Milan	833.35	1,799.30	450.99	194.50	—	410.61	28.108	500.95	156.40
New York (c)	—	2.1642	1.84225	4.257	832.25	2.027	29.595	1.6515	5.316
Paris	4.272	9.239	231.99*	—	5.14 x	211.020*	14.465*	257.62*	80.39*
Zurich	1.65975	3.5739	89.92735*	38.82395*	0.19915	81.88775*	5.60225*	—	31.21235*
ECU	1.36351	0.631984	2.51921	5.84058	1,136.21	2.76980	40.4279	2.25819	7.26612

The following are dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish krona: 5.323; Escudo: 48.95; Israeli £: 25.30; Pesos: 66.135; Schilling: N.A.; Sw.kronor: 4.282; Yen: 216.075; Norw. kronor: 5.1075; Fin mark: 3.905; Belgian financial franc: 30.99; Hong Kong $: 5.101; Singapore $: 2.1725; Canadian $: 86.045 U.S. cents.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

ECU: European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers; 2pm EST rates for New York.

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—63

AetnaLfe s	FinStBar	NewprkRes
AhmanHF	Fluor Corp	NICORInc
Amaxlnc s	GCA Corp	NICOR 1.90pf
Amax 3pf	Gen Steel	NucorCp s
AmHeritLf	GldWstFin	Opelika
AllRichfl	Greyhound	PennCen prA
AllRch 3pf	Glfts pfC	Petrolane
AllRh 2.80pf	GulfUtdCp	PogoProd
BlairJohn s	GlfUn pfB	PSNH 2.81pf
Burl North	Hellerint pf	RepFnSvc s
CI RltyInv	IntMin Chm	SCM Corp
CdnPac s	Jeff Pilot	StLouSanF
Cities Svc	Liberty Cp	SciAtlnta s
ConnGnIns n	Linc Nat	StanleyWk
ConEd pfB	LincN pfA	Suburb Pro
ConsNatGs	LouLd Exp	Sundstrand
Cont Oil	McIntyrM s	Teledyne
DeereCo	Medtron	Trinity Ind
Dravus Cp	Mesa Pet	USLIFE Cp
ElPaso Co	Mont Pow	VSICp
Fidelity Fin	Murphy Oil	WainBcp

NEW LOWS—14

ADT	LeasPlatt n	PennCen prB
Berkey Pho	LehVal pfA	Proct Gamb
CinMilcrn wi	LukensSt	ShawWorm s
CmwE 8.38pf	NtMedCre s	Swank Inc
EnnisBF s	NEnglNucl s	WeisMkt s
Gillette Co		

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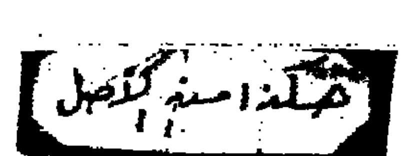

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 27

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(cut)	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
	— A—A—A —								
¼	AAR	.44	4.3	6	12	10⅜	10	10⅛	+ ¼
½	AAV	.29e	7.3	6	2	4	4	4	
¼	APS	.44	5.0	6	44	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
	ATI				54	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
	AVC			5	3	11⅝	11½	11½	+ ⅛
¼	AZL			13	59	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
½	AZL pf	.48	10.		13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
½	AbrdMf	.40b	3.9	7	10	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
½	AcmePr				1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
⅛	Action				8	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
¼	ActonCp	.30	2.6	7	37	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
¼	AdamR	.12	.9	11	28	14⅛	13⅝	14	+ ¼
¼	AdobeO	.20	.7	28	658	29⅝	27	29½	+ ⅜
	AeelsCp			6	42	1⅜	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
⅛	AeroFlo	.30a	1.7	4	2	17½	17¼	17½	+ ¼
	Aeronco				22	5⅜	4⅝	5⅜	+ ⅛
⅛	AlskAir	.20r	4.2	3	33	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
⅛	AlbaW	.15e	3.9	2	7	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
	Alcolac	.18	2.0	8	41	9¼	9	9⅛	+ ¼
⅛	AllegA	wtO			5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
⅛	AllaA pf	3	9.1		6	32⅞	32½	32⅞	—1⅛
⅛	AlmySt	.20e	2.1	10	28	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
⅛	Alphaln	.10e	.8	13	57	u13	12⅝	13	+ ½
⅛	Altamil	.32e	2.4	5	7	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
⅛	AltecCp			16	32	15-16	15-16	15-16	—1-16
	AlterFd	.50	2.4	7	170	22⅜	20½	20½	—1¾
⅛	Amdhl	.40	1.5	9	1199	26⅝	24⅝	26½	+2⅛
⅛	AmAgro			8	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
⅛	AmBilt	.12e	1.4	5	9	8½	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
	AmBrd	wt			14	36	35⅞	36	+1
	AGarPd	.34	3.6	4	4	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
⅛	AIntPlcl				174	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
⅛	AIsraell	.09e	2.3	3	17	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
⅛	AMzeA	.48	4.8	8	43	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
⅛	AMzeB	.48	4.0	8	28	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
⅛	AmMfg	1.901	3.2	9	81	59	57½	59	+2½
⅛	AMdBld	s		15	213	10	d 9⅝	10	+ ⅛
⅛	AMotIn	.30	2.0	6	41	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
⅛	AmPetf	2.20	6.1	9	37	36½	35½	35⅞	— ⅜
⅛	APrecs	.40	4.2	6	2	9½	9½	9½	
⅛	AScIE	.04e	.5		43	7⅞	7	7⅞	
⅛	AmSeat	.48	3.0	12	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
	AmTec	.50a	5.4	5	35	9⅜	8⅞	9	— ⅛
⅛	Andrea	.21	5.1	10	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
⅛	AngloC	.20e	1.3	8	110	16⅛	15⅝	16	+ ¼
⅛	Anken	.52	2.5	11	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
⅛	Anthony	.40	3.5	5	18	11⅝	11½	11½	
⅛	ApiDta	.16	1.5	9	73	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
⅛	ApldDev			15	143	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
⅛	AquitCd	g.47			75	33¼	32⅝	32⅝	— ½
	ArrowA	.20	2.8	4	11	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
⅛	Arundel			6	14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
	Asamer	g.30			399	16½	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅜
⅛	AskinSvc			38	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
⅛	Astrex			8	56	u10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ½
⅛	Atco Ind				127	¾	11-16	¾	
⅛	AtlsCM	.05e	1.9	12	32	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
⅛	AtlasCp	wt			29	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
⅛	Augat s	.40	2.0	14	45	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
⅛	AutoTrn				19	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
⅛	AutmRod				17	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
⅛	AutoSw	1.20	3.0	11	2	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ¼
¼	AVEMC	.34	6.2	5	13	5½	5⅜	5½	
⅛	Avondl	1.20	7.1	23	1	17	17	17	+ ⅛
⅛	Aydin			12	57	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅜
	— B—B—B —								
	BRT				15	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
	Badger	.70	6.8	5	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	
½	Baldor	.28	.9	13	3	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ¼
⅛	BaldwS	.32a	4.6		1	7	7	7	— ⅛
⅛	BanFd	1.62e	8.6		1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
	Banlstr	g.40			32	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
⅛	Barclay				6	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
⅛	BarcoCa	.12	3.1	17	30	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
⅛	BarnesE			12	9	6⅝	6½	6½	+ ⅛
⅛	Barnwl	.20	1.7		30	12¼	12	12	— ½
	BarryR	s.16	1.6	8	21	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
⅛	BarthS			12	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
⅛	Bartons			20	5	3	3⅛	3	
⅛	BaruchF			33	24	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
⅛	Barwick				50	1½	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
	BelscIR			8	16	2	2	2	— ⅛
⅛	BnfStA	s.40	2.0	6	18	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅜
⅛	BnfStB	s.40	1.8	7	18	u21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅜
⅛	BergEnl			7	166	9	8	8⅝	+ ⅜
⅛	BergnB	.24	2.0	8	104	u12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
⅛	BrgB pf	1.15	5.8		13	u20	19½	20	+ ½
⅛	BernzO				9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
⅛	Berven				14	2⅜	2⅝	2⅝	
	BethCp			3	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
⅛	Beverly	.12e	1.8	10	172	6⅞	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
	BicPen	.48	4.8	8	24	10⅛	9⅞	10	— ⅛
⅛	BigVSp	s.24	3.0	5	17	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
⅛	Blessng	.54	6.6	5	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
⅛	Blount	.44	2.8	5	6	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
⅛	BodinAp				8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
⅛	BoltBer	.20	1.5		33	13⅜	13⅛	13½	— ⅛
⅛	BowVall	g.10			139	25⅜	24⅞	25⅜	
⅛	BowlA n	.24	4.5	17	8	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ¼
	Bowmar			25	35	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	
⅛	Bowne	.48b	2.2	8	51	22⅛	22	22	
⅛	BradfdN	.26	2.7	7	180	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
⅛	Branch	.20	5.0	3	5	4	4	4	
⅛	Braniff	wt			1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
1	Brascan	1a	4.9	6	93	20⅝	20⅜	20½	
⅛	BraunE	1.10	4.8	8	2	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
⅛	BreezeCp	.57t	5.3	6	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
⅛	BristBr	.60	2.5	10	48	24⅛	23⅝	24	+ ½
⅛	BrodySe				4	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
	BrownCo	wt			42	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
⅛	BrnFA	1.16	3.4	11	1	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ¼
⅛	BrnFB	1.16	3.2	12	36	36⅜	35⅝	36⅛	+ ¼
	BrnF pf	.40	9.4		2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
⅛	Buell	.50	4.4	5	2	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	+ ¼
⅛	Bulldex			4	20	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
⅛	Burgess				4	2⅝	2½	2½	+ ⅛
⅛	Burnsin	.60	5.8	7	6	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
	— C—C—C —								
	CK Pet	.16	.9	36	108	17	15⅝	16⅝	+1
⅛	CDI			6	10	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
⅛	CHB Fd	.57t	6.6	6	42	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
⅛	CMI Cp	.05e	1.8	8	62	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
⅛	CSE	1.20	4.9	6	2	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
⅛	CWTran	.70	2.8	5	2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
⅛	CagleA	.05e	.8	3	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
	Caldor	.40a	2.3	6	290	18⅞	17⅛	17¼	—1⅝
⅛	Calcomp			43	97	11⅞	11¼	11¼	
	CalPtC	2	4.4	7	18	45¼	44½	45¼	— ⅛
⅛	Camco	.30	1.3	11	3	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
	CmpChb	g			17	6¼	6	6¼	
⅛	CdnHmst	g			126	18	17⅜	17⅞	— ⅛
⅛	CdMarc	g			52	11⅝	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
⅛	CdnMer	g			18	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	— ⅛
	CdSupO	g			79	123⅛	119½	121	—2
	Caressa	.05e	1.3	9	7	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
	Carnat	1.50	5.5	8	92	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
	CaroEn	1.20	6.8	7	4	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
⅛	CarrolDv			8	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
⅛	CastlAM	1b	6.3	5	4	16	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
⅛	Cavitrn	.10e	1.0	177	36	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
⅛	CeluCft			6	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
⅛	CentSe	.65	10.		9	6¼	6	6¼	
⅛	Cenvill	1.20	7.4	5	11	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
⅛	CertifCp			10	65	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
⅛	Cetec	.08	1.7	9	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
⅛	ChadMl	.60	8.7	6	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
⅛	ChampHo			13	194	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
⅛	ChartM	s		6	7	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
⅛	Chmplst	.24	2.4	11	22	u10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ½
⅛	ChiRv	1.60a	8.4	12	13	19⅞	d19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
⅛	ChiefDv	g s			113	21½	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
⅛	ChldWld			5	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
	CircleK	1	6.1	7	14	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ¼
⅛	Citation	.56	5.0	8	38	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
⅛	CityGas	.92	4.9	9	7	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ¼
⅛	Clarostat			7	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
⅛	Clausng	s		5	15	15⅝	15	15	— ⅛
⅛	Clopay	.32	2.8	8	19	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
⅛	Cohu	.16e	4.0	12	19	4⅛	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
⅛	Colemn	.92	5.6	6	83	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
⅛	ColCmI			71	1047	17¼	16½	17	+ ⅜
⅛	Colwell	.60	3.8	10	44	16⅞	16	16	—1

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
36⅝	22⅜	Cominc g	2			19	36	35	35⅞	+ ⅜
23¾	15⅝	ComAll	.48	1.8	8	3	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
19⅝	9¼	ComMtl	.60	3.2	5	9	19	18¾	18¾	
35¼	13⅝	Comdlnt			9	63	32⅝	32	32½	+ ¼
5½	1½	ComdrCp			71	23	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
12⅝	8¼	Compo	s.20	2.2	11	34	9⅛	9	9⅛	
3⅝	1⅛	CompuD			7	183	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅞	13-16	Complnv				74	4⅝	4	4	
26⅝	10⅝	Conchm	.80	4.4	6	27	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ¼
18½	8¼	Condec	.30t	3.0		10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
13⅝	5	ConnHm			5	30	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅜
28⅝	16⅛	Conrock	.90a	3.2	9	9	28½	27⅝	28½	+1½
5⅝	3½	Conroy	.16	3.8	4	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	5¼	ConsOG				368	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅜
11½	8⅛	ConsRef	.60	5.6	9	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
¾	⅛	ContTel	wt			8	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9¼	5¼	Cookin	.20e	2.7	4	14	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
37⅝	14	CookP	.151		20	31	34½	34	34½	— ⅜
6½	2⅝	CoopJr	.10a	2.4		26	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
27½	13	CoreLb	.28	1.2	18	16	24½	24	24	— ¼
21¾	11⅝	Cornco	.60b	4.8	11	11	20⅝	20	20	— ¼
31⅜	14¼	Corpllus	.80	4.6	8	20	17⅝	17¼	17½	
5½	2⅝	Cramer				31	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
18⅝	9½	CrestOll	s.14	.7	49	432	u19⅝	18⅝	19½	+1⅛
32⅝	18	Crompt	1.40	4.8	5	37	29⅞	27⅝	29⅝	+2⅝
32½	23	CrossAT	1.20	4.1	10	99	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	— ¼
94¼	20⅝	CwnCP	.60a	.7	5	148	89⅝	87½	89	+1¼
8½	7⅛	Crowntn	s			5	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
17½	9¼	CrutcR	.36	2.5	19	40	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅛
36⅝	14⅝	CrystlO	.72	2.1	51	13	34½	34	34	+ ⅛
29⅝	15	CubicCp	.60	3.3	7	20	18	17⅝	18	
22½	16¼	Curtice	1.10	5.7	5	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
		— D—D—D —								
5⅝	2⅝	DCL			6	15	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
3⅝	2½	DWG	.35t	11.	8	71	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
6	3	DamonC			5	2	3	3	3	
14¼	6⅝	Damson				472	12⅜	11½	12⅛	+ ⅜
11⅛	8¼	DataAc n			9	19	9	8⅞	9	— ⅛
25⅝	12⅝	Datapd	.30	2.0	8	239	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅜
14⅝	9	DayMn	.25e	1.9	22	41	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
7⅛	1⅜	DeRose			22	11	2	2	2	
4⅛	2½	Decoratr	.24	8.7	11	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
19¼	13½	DelLabs	.48	3.1	15	7	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅜
14⅛	6	DelhIO	.07e	.5	16	35	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	7	DelwdF	.60	7.5	9	5	8	8	8	+ ⅛
1⅞	1	DesertJw			30	18	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
18½	9	DevCpA			4	10	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅜
20¼	17	DevonGp	s		5	z1050	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	+ ¼
7⅛	2⅝	Digicon			31	40	5⅝	5¼	5½	+ ⅜
18	14⅝	Dillard	.40	2.7	5	5	15	15	15	— ⅛
2⅛	1	Diodes				10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
44⅝	29	DomeP	g s			843	42⅝	41⅝	42	+ ⅜
25½	15¼	Domtr	g1.80a			76	25¼	24⅞	25	— ⅛
19½	12¼	Downy	.46	2.7	5	8	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
12¼	8	DrivHarr				25	11⅞	11	11⅛	— ½
1⅝	13-16	Dunlop	.08r	6.1	8	14	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16	—1-16
23¼	13	DplxPd	.88	3.4	5	32	u23⅝	23⅛	23½	+ ½
41¼	23½	Dplx pf	1.45	3.5		1	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	
13½	8⅛	DurTst	.40b	3.9	10	9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	2⅝	Dynlctn			375	559	11½	11	11⅛	+ ½
27⅛	13⅝	Dyneer	.72	3.1	6	17	23½	23⅛	23¼	— ¼
		— E—E—E —								
7	3⅝	EAC	.21e	4.9		11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
15⅝	8½	EECO	.24	2.1	10	4	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
24	11¼	EarthRes	1	4.5	8	72	22⅝	21⅝	22	— ½
21⅝	16½	EstnCo	1.20	6.3	7	2	19	19	19	+ ¼
5⅝	1⅝	Edmos				5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
21½	14⅝	EDO	.60	3.1	9	20	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ½
14⅝	8½	Ehren	.10a	1.0	8	54	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
7⅛	3	ElAudD			4	19	3⅝	3⅛	3¼	
25⅝	15⅝	Electrog	1	4.2	10	18	24	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
36½	23⅝	ElecAm	1.40	4.1	7	18	34½	33⅝	34½	+ ½
16⅝	13⅝	Elsinor n			22	653	14⅛	d13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
9½	6⅝	EmrRd			4	9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
10½	5⅝	EngyRs	.24	2.7	28	99	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅝	Espey	.15e	1.6	15	9	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
18	11¼	EsqRd	.57e	3.4	6	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅛	ElzLav	.10e	1.4	25	24	u 7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
21⅝	13	EvansAr	.40	2.7	10	1	15	15	15	
8⅝	4⅛	Execlve			8	2	4⅝	4½	4½	— ¼
		— F—F—F —								
12	6⅛	FPA	.40	3.6	2	14	11⅛	11	11	— ½
9½	3⅝	FSF Ind	.12	2.1		4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	9⅝	FabInd	s		4	29	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	FairTex			3	10	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	FairfNob				8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8⅝	2½	FairmC	.15	2.2	26	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
16½	9	FamDlr	.36	3.0	7	107	12	12	12	+ ¼
3⅝	2⅝	FamRc			6	2	3	3	3	
14	8½	FavDrg	.24b	2.5	7	7	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
21	12⅝	FedMart	.40	3.9		21	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
19⅛	14⅝	FedRt	1.36	8.2	16	2	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	FedRes			23	301	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
35⅝	18⅝	Felmat	.25	.7	18	34	35⅝	34½	35⅛	+ ⅜
6⅝	2⅝	Fidelco				21	6	5⅝	6	
19⅛	12¼	FinGen	.40b	2.3	9	3	17½	17⅛	17⅝	— ⅛
18	10⅛	FinGnA	.40b	2.8		18	15⅛	14½	14½	— ⅜
24⅛	16⅛	FISLSh	1b	4.9	4	4	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ¼
6⅛	3⅛	Fshmrk			8	23	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	10	FlschrP	1t	7.4	7	20	13⅝	13⅛	13½	+ ⅜
4⅛	1⅝	Fishman				15	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Flagg			11	38	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
11⅛	3⅝	FlanEnt			5	16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
23	17⅝	FlightSf	s		18	42	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅜
12	7⅛	FlaRck	.22e	2.1	5	71	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅜
19	7	FlowGen			15	201	u19⅝	18⅝	19½	+1⅛
16⅛	10⅛	Flowers	.44	3.6	7	5	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	15⅝	FlukeJ	s		14	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	6	FooteM	.45e	4.9	10	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
25⅛	9⅝	ForestC	.10	.6	8	27	17½	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅛	ForestLab				25	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
9½	4⅝	FrnklnRt			29	77	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
11½	7⅛	Franks	.36	4.1	7	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	17⅝	Frantz	1a	5.1	5	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	3⅛	FriendFr			250	85	5⅝	5	5	— ⅜
13	8⅛	Friona	s.40	4.6	3	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
9	6	Frischs	.30b	4.8	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
19⅛	9⅛	FrontA	.20b	1.9	6	19	10½	10⅛	10½	— ⅛
9⅛	4	FrontA	wt			3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
		— G—G—G —								
10⅛	4⅝	GRI	.30	6.2	8	52	5	4⅝	4⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	GTI				4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Galaxy	.06i	1.3	3	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13⅝	6⅝	Garan	.81e	10.	5	14	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
28½	15	GatLiet	.40b	2.3	9	48	17⅝	16⅝	17⅜	+ ⅛
4	2⅝	Gavlrd	.05e	1.7	4	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	15⅝	GelmSc n			20	17	22⅝	22	22½	— ⅛
5	2⅝	GnEmp	.32	7.8	5	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
10½	4⅝	GenExp				1075	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
5½	2⅝	GnHous			4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Genisco			9	11	3⅝	3⅛	3¼	
33⅛	19⅝	GerbSc	.20	.6	14	67	33⅛	31⅝	33⅛	+2⅛
17⅝	15⅝	GiantF	s 1	5.8	5	61	17½	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅜
14⅝	7⅝	GntYell	g.60e			145	9½	9⅛	9½	— ⅜
7⅛	5	Glasrock	.10	1.5	13	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
34⅝	21⅝	GlatfItr	1.20	3.7	7	2	32½	32½	32½	
13⅝	6⅛	GlenGer	.16	1.4	6	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
30	16⅛	Glnmr	.72	3.0	8	38	24	23⅝	24	+1
12⅝	7⅛	Globeln	.70	6.2	10	33	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	7⅛	Glosser	.44	5.4	5	15	8⅛	8	8⅛	
3	1⅛	Glover				6	1½	d 1½	1½	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Gldblatt				2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
18⅝	3	GoldnCyc				33	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
44⅝	13⅝	GldNugt	.081	.4	36	270	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
13	7	GoldWH	.64	7.4	5	19	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Goldfield				253	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	GoodLS				1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅝	⅝	Gdrich	wt			23	1	1	1	
26	19	GormR	1.20a	5.9	7	12	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ¼
13⅝	6¼	GrahMf	.30	3.7	25	23	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+ ½
11½	7¼	GrandAu	.32e	3.3	5	11	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	9⅝	GrndCtl	.50	4.8	6	13	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
19½	8⅝	GranerA			95	11	9½	8⅝	9½	+ ⅜
11⅝	5⅝	GlAmInd			5	37	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ½
13	4⅛	GtBasinP			64	358	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ¼
34½	18⅝	GtLkCh	.28	.8	16	42	33⅝	33½	33⅝	— ½
3⅝	1⅝	Greenmn			14	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
10¼	5⅝	GREIT	.40	4.2	19	6	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
25⅛	16⅝	GrossT	1.44	6.4	7	20	22½	22½	22½	
15⅝	11¼	GuardC	.60b	4.4	9	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	14½	Guilford	.88	3.6	3	29	24½	24	24¼	
54⅝	23½	GifCan	g1.40			125	53⅝	52⅝	53¼	+ ½
11⅝	5	Gulfstrm			8	.61	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— H—H—H —								
15	9¼	HallsM	.80	7.4	4	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
8⅛	5	Hampin	.65t	11.	4	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
16⅛	12½	Handtrd	.88	6.9	5	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
7½	5⅛	HanSqRt			96	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
33⅝	22½	Harland	1	3.1	12	19	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅜
5⅝	2⅛	Harvey			7	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅛	3⅝	Hasbro	.051		9	21	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅜
10⅝	8⅝	Hasting	.40	6.8	5	11	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
7½	5	HawaiA				23	6½	5⅝	6	— ⅛
9⅝	3½	HlthCh			14	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	6	HelthM	.30	3.8	4	1	8	8	8	
10⅝	7⅛	HeinWr	.39e	4.2	8	13	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Heinick	.10	2.2	8	10	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	HelmMtg				100	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	Hess's	.60b	5.8	6	3	12	12	12	— ⅛
12⅝	5⅛	HIGInc	.06r	.7	8	2	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
14⅝	8	HiShear	.20	1.6	6	34	12⅝	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅜
9⅛	4⅝	Hiptrnic	.20	2.5	11	20	8⅝	8	8	
7⅝	3⅛	Hofman	.20	5.0	4	1	4	4	4	
13⅝	5½	HollyCp			14	430	11⅝	10⅝	11½	+ ⅛
35	15	Hormel	1.48	4.9	6	36	31⅝	29⅝	30	—1½
19⅝	6⅝	HornHar			25	65	17⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ¼
13⅝	8⅝	HospM	.60	5.2	34	7	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
21	15⅝	Hotel	1.85e	9.3	13	47	20	19	20	+1
8	5	HousRsn	.50b	7.3	5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3	HouseVI			12	31	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
27½	13½	HouOM	.80	3.9	12	2404	20⅝	19⅝	20½	+ ⅝
26	15⅝	HouO pf	1.69	7.9		123	21⅝	20⅝	21½	+ ⅝
28⅝	6½	HowelC	.40	1.6	15	65	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+ ⅝
31⅛	24	HubelIA	1.56	5.7	7	2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
31⅝	23⅝	HubelIB	1.56	5.7	7	45	27½	27⅛	27½	
27	23⅝	Hubbl pf	2.06	8.6		2	24	24	24	— ⅛
14½	9⅝	HuckMf	.28	2.2	7	12	13⅝	13	13	
11⅝	6½	HudsnGn			3	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
64	33⅝	HudBO g	2			105	63	63½	63	+1¼
8½	3⅝	HuntH	.20	3.7	6	21	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
53	27⅝	HuskyO g	1			1168	49	48⅝	49	+ ⅜
		— I—I—I —								
5⅝	3½	ICH	.15e	3.0	4	20	5	5	5	
11⅛	7⅝	ICM	.50e	4.9	13	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
5⅝	3½	IFS Ind	.14	2.7	6	22	4½	4⅝	4½	+ ⅛
16⅝	8⅝	IMC	.28	2.2	4	5	13	13	13	+ ⅛
9⅝	7	IRT Pr	.57e	6.7	11	23	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	ImpCh	.35e	4.7	7	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Imperlnd			4	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
32⅝	16⅝	ImprOil A	s1			400	u33	32⅝	33	+ ⅜
3	1	InflightSv				53	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1	Inolex				20	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
25⅝	11⅝	Instron	.40	1.9	8	17	21⅝	21½	21½	— ¼
2	⅝	InstrSys			23	556	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
19⅝	9⅝	InsSy pf	.251	2.1		5	12	12	12	
12⅝	5⅝	IntegRes			6	29	9	8⅝	9	
13⅝	6	IntCtyGs	g.32			345	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
20⅝	10⅝	Intrmk	.20r	1.3	7	39	15½	14⅝	15½	+ ⅜
4½	2½	IntBnknt			12	113	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7½	6⅝	IntCtrls n			7	16	6⅝	d 6½	6½	— ½
3½	1	IntFdSvc				1260	1⅛	1	1⅛	
32	17½	IntGenl	1.40	4.6	5	35	30⅝	30	30⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	4½	IntProt	.30	4.6	4	25	6½	6⅛	6½	
2⅝	⅝	IntStrtch				11	1½	1⅛	1½	
4⅛	13-16	Interphot				1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
14¼	7⅝	Intplast	.30	3.1	9	7	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
4½	1½	InvestFla			2	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	15½	Ionics			12	9	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
34½	17½	IroqBrd	.36	1.6	8	34	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
8⅝	6⅝	IsraelD	.67e	8.9		12	7½	7½	7½	
		— J—J—J —								
17⅝	10½	Jacobs	.50b	3.4	7	43	14½	13⅝	14½	+ ½
11⅛	4⅝	Jensen	1.50t	30.	4	6	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
4⅛	2	Jetero	.05e	2.8	31	31	2⅝	2⅝	2½	
4½	1⅝	Jetronic			8	12	3⅝	2⅝	3⅛	+ ¼
11⅛	4⅝	JohnPd	.36	7.2	12	28	5⅝	5	5	
10⅝	2⅛	JuniperP				71	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	
		— K—K—K —								
8⅝	3⅛	KTelln	.30e	5.3	35	14	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Kolsin	.75c			33	2	2	2	
2½	½	KaneMil	wt			5	⅝	⅝	⅝	
10⅝	3½	KapokT			20	30	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅜
17⅛	7⅝	KenaiCp			9	101	13	12½	12⅝	— ½
12⅝	8⅝	Kenwin	.60	5.9	5	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
7⅝	3⅝	Kev Co	.20e	3.5	5	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	KinArk			9	13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
25	15⅝	KingRd	s.32	1.4	7	166	23⅝	21½	23	+1⅝
31⅛	15⅝	KirbyEx			8	19	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	KleerVu			11	42	2½	2⅛	2⅝	— ½
10½	4⅛	Kleinerts				105	u11⅛	10½	11⅛	+ ⅝
8⅝	3⅝	KuhnStr			3	24	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
		— L—L—L —								
6⅛	3	LSB	.23t	5.8	9	11	4	4	4	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	LaBarge	.06	3.0	18	28	2	2	2	
6⅝	3⅝	LaMaur	.20	3.3	12	20	6⅛	6	6	+ ¼
5⅝	1⅛	LatyRad				3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3½	2	LakeSh	g			184	3	3	3	—1-16
10	3⅝	Landmk			7	28	8	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
20	15⅝	LeeRnl	s.60	3.2	8	34	18½	18	18½	+ ¼
8⅝	3⅝	LeisureT			3	17	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12	5⅛	LibtyFb	.391	5.2	4	6	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	LilliAnn	.24	3.2	11	11	7½	7½	7½	
8⅝	3⅝	LlncAm			8	103	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
5	2⅛	LloydsE				4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅛	2	Lodge	.06e	2.9	10	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
33⅝	19⅛	Lohmn	1.20	6.3	7	7	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	9⅛	LoewT	wt			76	17⅛	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
19½	9⅛	Logicon			8	8	13⅝	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
24½	15¼	LaGenS	1.02	4.2	7	4	24½	24⅛	24⅛	
8⅝	3½	LundyEl			7	11	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
14⅝	9⅛	Lydall	.60a	6.0	6	12	10	10	10	
4⅝	2⅛	LynchCp			2	19	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3⅝	1⅛	Lynnwear			3	4	2½	2½	2½	
		— M—M—M —								
7⅛	3⅝	MPO			4	3	4½	4½	4½	— ¼
9⅝	4⅝	Macks	.20	2.9	6	21	7	6½	7	+ ½
3⅝	1⅛	Macrod			20	29	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
20½	17½	MePS	1.84	10.	4	11	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Magood			18	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
9⅝	6⅝	MarC	.40	4.6	7	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
1 11-16	⅝	Marinda				53	1 5-16	1⅛	1 5-16	
16⅝	8⅝	Marlne	.28e	1.7	6	19	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
22⅝	20	Marm pf	2.25	11.		8	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
5½	3⅛	MrshF			2	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
25	11⅝	MartPr	.40	2.9	5	7	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	8½	Masind	.60a	4.6	21	67	13½	13	13⅛	+ ⅜
7⅛	5⅝	Masters			4	10	7	7	7	+ ⅛
27½	16⅝	MtrlRsh	s.20	.8	15	23	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
12½	9½	Matrix	s			1	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	MaulTec				26	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
1 13-16	⅝	McCro	wt			45	⅝	⅝	⅝	—1-16
7⅝	3⅛	McCulO			20	448	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	McKeon				14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
21	14⅝	Means	1.20	6.6	7	34	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Medalst	.50	5.2	5	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	MedalnGp			9	43	5	4⅝	5	
23⅝	17	MediaG	.72	3.2	8	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
19⅝	10⅝	Meenan	n.24	1.4	10	59	17⅝	16⅝	17	
13½	7	Megaint	.24	2.4	5	23	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	13⅝	MEMCo	1	7.1	7	19	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	MercSL	.50b	4.2	5	8	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
12	6⅝	MetPro	.15	1.4	10	6	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Metex	.40	3.2	7	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
37⅝	20	Metpth	.32	1.4	16	19	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
4	1⅝	Metrocar			88	1	3½	3½	3½	
3⅛	1⅝	MichGen				15	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	MchSup	.10e	1.3		17	8⅛	8	8	
24⅝	11⅝	MidlGls	.40	1.8	12	47	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ½
10⅝	6⅛	Miller H			6	12	10⅛	10	10⅛	
8	2⅝	MissnIT			63	16	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
30½	13⅝	MitchlE	.20	.6	13	513	u31⅝	30	31⅛	+1⅝
23⅝	12	MiteCp	.58	2.3	8	23	22⅛	21⅝	22	+ ½
7⅝	5½	MonMg	.44	7.3	6	4	6	5⅝	6	— ⅛
19⅝	11	Moog	.40b	2.4	7	13	16½	16⅛	16½	— ⅛
9⅝	6	MtgGth	.76e	8.2	14	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
9	4½	MortnSh	.32	6.8	5	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	8⅛	MovStr	.52	4.4	5	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	1⅝	Movielab			8	108	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
		— N—N—N —								
17⅝	11	NFC n	.20	1.2	10	75	17⅛	16½	17	+ ⅜
18	9⅛	Napco	.20	2.1	6	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
7⅝	4⅛	Narda	.20	2.7	9	35	u 7½	7	7½	+ ⅜
14¼	12⅝	NCnvSt	n.50	4.1	8	5	12⅝	d12¼	12¼	— ¼
9⅝	5¼	NatEdu	.181	1.9	6	114	9⅝	8⅝	9½	+ ⅜
4	1⅛	NKinney				376	2½	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
10⅝	4⅝	NtPatent				361	9⅝	9⅛	9½	— ⅛
9⅛	3⅛	NelsLB	.72	9.0	9	135	8	7	8	+ ⅜
3⅝	1⅝	NestLM	.05e	1.5	11	35	3⅝	3¼	3⅛	— ½
29⅝	17⅛	NHomp	.80a	3.5	6	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
2⅛	1⅛	Nidria	.05e	2.7	9	25	2	1⅝	1⅝	
17⅝	9	NMxAr	.30e	2.1	47	17	14	13⅝	14	+ ¼
11	8⅛	NPinRt	s.84	8.7	15	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
11	5⅝	NProc	.55e	7.0	8	46	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
32	23	NYTim	.80	3.2	19	9	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	5⅝	NewbE	.50	7.7		15	6½	6⅝	6½	— ⅛
33⅝	17⅝	NiagFSv	.80	2.9	7	18	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Noelind				6	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
11⅝	3⅛	Nolex				47	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12½	7½	Norin wi	.40	3.2	4	42	12½	12⅛	12½	— ⅛
13⅝	10⅛	Nort pf	1.50	12.		2	12½	12½	12½	
25	5⅛	Nortek	.08	1.0	6	123	8⅝	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	13⅝	NoARoy	.24	1.1	7	27	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅜
15	7⅛	NoCdO	g			65	14⅛	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
13⅝	12	NoestBk	n1.04	8.6	6	2	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	9⅛	NuclDta			11	4	16	15⅝	16	
35⅛	18	Numac	g.071			151	33⅛	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
		— O—O—O —								
4⅝	2⅝	OEA	.10e	2.5		13	4⅛	4	4	
17⅛	9⅝	Oakwd	.12b	.9	5	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
16	11	OhSealy	.84	5.6	8	35	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
18	5⅝	Oilaind	.40e	4.7	8	2	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
23½	13⅝	OnLine	.24	1.1	13	23	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	7½	OrioleH	.45e	4.5	3	2	10	10	10	
19⅝	12⅝	OSulivn	.80	4.7	5	11	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
9⅛	4½	OzarkA	.20e	3.5	7	67	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
		— P—Q —								
2	⅝	PF Ind				82	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	14⅝	PGEpfA	1.50	10.		10	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
16	13	PGEpfB	1.37	10.		5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
14⅝	11	PGEpfD	1.25	9.4		38	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	11⅝	PGEpfE	1.25	9.7		16	13	12⅝	12⅝	
14⅝	11⅝	PGEpfG	1.20	9.6		28	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
29½	24½	PGEpfW	2.57	9.8		7	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
26½	21⅝	PGEpfV	2.32	9.4		158	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ½
29⅝	24⅝	PGEpfT	2.54	9.8		2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
30⅝	25	PGEpfS	2.62	9.5		60	27⅝	27	27⅝	+ ⅜
13½	10⅝	PGEpfH	1.12	9.5		14	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
27⅝	22⅝	PGEpfR	2.37	9.7		3	24½	24½	24½	
24⅝	19⅝	PGEpfP	2.05	9.4		131	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅛
23½	19⅝	PGEpfO	2	9.6		5	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
24	19½	PGEpfM	2.04	9.5		11	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	
26⅛	21⅝	PGEpfJ	2.32	10.		7	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	—1⅛
13⅝	10⅝	PGEpfI	1.09	9.6		10	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	11⅝	PacTrst	1	5.1	17	29	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
23½	9⅝	PacScle	.40	3.2	7	32	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝	+ ⅝
34½	27⅝	PallCp	.52	1.5	14	8	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅜
2⅛	1⅛	PalomrF				7	1½	1⅛	1½	
5⅝	3⅝	Pantast	.30	7.5	9	7	4	4	4	
18⅛	13⅝	Paradyn n			26	25	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅜
5⅝	3½	ParaPk				5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅝	2⅝	ParkEl			18	83	u 7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+1⅛
30⅝	18⅛	Parsons	1	3.4	7	244	29⅛	27⅝	29⅛	+1⅝
6½	4⅝	PatFash	.10e	1.8	3	5	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
12⅝	6½	Patagon			6	4	12	12	12	
13⅝	7	PatoC	2e	15.	5	61	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
2	⅝	PennDix	wt			31	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	13⅝	PenTr	1	7.0	5	6	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	PECo	.421	11.	6	238	4⅛	3⅝	4	
21⅛	14⅝	PenRE	1.65	7.8	10	4	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
2½	⅝	Pentron			13	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	10	PepCom	.48a	2.7	7	99	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	8½	Perini	.40	3.2	13	30	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
17⅝	6⅝	PetroLe			12	76	15½	15⅛	15½	
5⅛	2	Phoenix				6	3⅝	3⅛	3½	
12	7	PicNPay	.38	2.7	7	25	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	1⅝	PioneerS			1	56	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	5½	PittWVa	.56	9.5	7	6	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
33	20	PitDM	1.40	4.4	5	5	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	23⅝	Pittway	1.65	5.1	6	6	32⅛	32	32⅛	+ ¼
7⅝	5⅛	Pizzaln n			10	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
30	18⅝	PlacrDv	g1			6	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅜
9⅝	4⅝	Plantind			26	12	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
11⅝	6⅝	PlyGm	.40b	4.4	4	2	9	9	9	
3⅝	1⅝	PlymR A			14	30	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
2½	1⅛	PlymR B			9	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅛	⅝	Poloron			4	8	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
19⅝	14⅛	PostCh n	.50	2.6	9	10	19	19	19	
22	10⅝	PrairieO	g			14	20⅝	20½	20½	+ ⅛
14⅝	10½	PrattLmb	1	7.4	6	11	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅜
6⅝	4⅝	PrattRd	.30	4.1	8	57	u 7⅛	6½	7⅛	+ ⅜
7⅝	7	PrattR pf	.66	8.8		1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
28	22½	PrenHa	1.36	5.8	9	44	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	PresRIA			1	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	6⅝	Presley	.64	3.6	5	660	18	16⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	13⅝	Preston	g.90			3	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ¼
25⅝	6½	PrimMt			16	29	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
13½	10⅝	PrpCT	1.28e	9.6	10	10	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	ProvGas	.92	9.0	6	7	10⅛	10	10⅛	
10⅛	3⅝	PrudBld	.24	5.5	7	46	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	— ⅜
14	7⅝	PulteH	s.24	1.7	4	23	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	4⅝	PuntaG			11	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	9¼	Punta pf	1.10	8.9		6	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	Purpac	.06e	.7	18	14	9	9	9	+ ⅛
10½	6⅝	Quebcr	g.20a			1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅜
		— R—R—R —								
4½	1⅝	REDM			5	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	RET				1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	RHMed	.20r	1.4	9	30	14	14	14	
3⅝	1⅝	RPS			7	4	2	2	2	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	RSC	.10	3.3	14	26	3	3	3	
8⅝	5⅛	Ragon	.10e	1.3	10	64	8	7½	7⅝	+ ½
23½	12⅛	RnchEx	.10e	.6	5	44	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
26⅝	18⅝	RangrO	g			350	26⅛	25⅝	26	— ½
32½	21⅝	Ranshrg	1.20	4.5	7	3	26½	26⅝	26½	+ ¼
4⅝	1½	RapAm	wt			48	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
32⅝	13½	Raylnd	.40	2.5	14	33	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛	— ¼
5⅝	2⅝	Reading			6	20	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	14½	REInv	1.60	7.8	11	2	20½	20½	20½	
4⅝	2½	Redlaw	.25e	6.9	8	261	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	ReevesT			71	1	5	5	5	
8⅝	4	RelgTr	.28	5.9	3	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	8⅛	RegalB	.72	5.0	10	31	14½	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	14⅝	RemAr	1a	6.3	5	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
43	32	RepNY	2	5.2	5	10	38⅝	38	38⅛	+ ½
25	22	RNY pf	2.12	9.1		3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
25⅝	11⅝	ReshCot	.24	1.9	8	85	13	12⅝	12⅝	
69½	20½	ResrtA			7	755	41⅝	39⅝	40	
108	27	Resrt B			18	z2350	62⅝	59⅛	59⅛	—1½
7⅛	2	RestAssc			9	85	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	5	RexNora			18	8	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	14⅝	RioIOIt n				33	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
9⅝	3⅝	RibletP	.12	1.6	4	22	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	5	Richton	.44	7.2	7	44	6⅝	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅜
50⅝	25⅝	RileyCo			7	9	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
34⅛	25⅛	RioAlgo	s1.50			60	31⅝	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	8⅝	Robntch				10	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
8	4½	Roblin	.12	2.0	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
51⅛	23⅝	Rogers	.20	.4	15	22	44⅝	43½	44⅛	+1⅝
5	2⅝	RoncoT			3	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
8	4⅝	Rosstar			3	4	5	5	5	
6⅝	1⅝	RoyPalm			11	32	3	2⅝	2⅝	
10⅝	7⅝	Ruddck	.42e	5.3	5	5	8	8	8	+ ⅛
10	7⅝	Rudick pf	.56	7.1		1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	Rusco			29	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6	2½	RBW Co			5	23	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
19	10⅝	Russell	.48	3.5	5	19	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— S—S—S —								
6⅛	3⅝	SFM	.20	3.7	6	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
13½	8⅛	SGL	.25b	2.5	6	7	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅜
3½	1⅝	SGSec				23	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
3½	1⅝	SMD			4	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
16	9⅝	Salem	.40a	2.6	7	10	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	SCarlo				3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	8	SDgo pf	.88	9.6		45	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
11	8⅛	SDgo pf	.90	9.7		20	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+1
11½	8⅝	SDgo pf	1	10.		1	10	10	10	
81½	70⅛	SDgo pf	7.80	11.		z100	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	22	SDgo pf	2.47	11.		12	22⅝	22½	22½	
29	23⅝	SDgo pf	2.68	11.		1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
22⅛	14⅛	SFrRE	1.60	7.3	18	5	22	22	22	— ⅛
2⅝	7-16	SFRE	wt			25	2	2	2	
14⅝	5½	Sondate	.40	4.4	4	18	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	SoundrL	.30	2.9	6	14	10⅝	10⅛	10½	+ ¼
9⅛	5⅝	ScheibE	.56	9.3	17	4	6	5⅝	6	
21⅛	12⅝	Schnult	1	5.3	4	5	19	19	19	
4⅝	2⅝	Schiller			8	28	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6	3	Schrodr	.041		8	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	SciMat	.10	2.4	10	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
32⅝	20	ScurryR	g			5	32½	32½	32½	
10⅝	3⅝	Sealctro			8	36	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1	Seaport			56	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	SearsInd			8	29	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	SecMtg				55	4½	4⅝	4⅝	
10⅝	6⅛	Selas	.36	4.3	7	24	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
3	15-16	SelleAsc			9	15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ¼
8	5⅝	Semtch	.20b	3.1	11	9	6½	6⅝	6½	
5⅝	2⅝	Servo			4	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
15½	9⅛	SetonCo	.50	3.7	4	3	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅜
8⅝	4	ShaerS	.40e	5.7	6	1	7	7	7	
50	12⅝	Sharon	1a	2.3	7	11	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝	—1
10	8½	Sharon	wt			3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
8⅛	5⅛	Showin	.50	9.5	6	18	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
8⅛	2⅝	SheltrR			5	32	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
7	3⅛	Shopwell			9	29	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
42½	19	Showbt	1	4.5	8	12	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
27⅝	13⅝	Sierrcin	.30	1.1	14	22	27½	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	7⅛	Silco s	.28	3.5	7	45	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
20½	10	Sierra	.40	2.3	8	5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅛	SikesA	.35e	4.1	5	11	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
14⅝	3⅝	Silvrcst			7	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6	3⅝	SimcoS	.25b	6.1	9	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	10⅝	Simkins	.16	1.3	5	22	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Solitron			17	224	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅜
26⅝	20⅛	SonderB	.40	1.6	8	3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
14⅝	5½	SorgPap	.21e	1.6	4	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
12	6⅝	Sounden	.40	5.1	3	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	9½	SoelCap	.80a	7.4	15	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
17½	13	SCEd pf	1.45	9.1		8	16⅛	16	16	
27⅛	20⅝	SCEd pf	2.30	9.4		2	24½	24½	24½	
26½	21⅝	SCEd pf	2.21	9.3		2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
90	77½	SCEd pf	7.58	9.0		2	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	+2⅝
103	89	SCEd pf	8.70	9.1		10	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	+ ⅜
106⅝	91	SCEd pf	8.96	9.0		41	100	98⅝	100	
29⅝	24	SwFIB pf	2.18	8.8		1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ¼
15⅝	9	SpectyR			7	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
15	6⅛	Spector	.31e	2.6	3	144	13⅝	12	12	—1⅝
6⅛	3½	Spectro	.20e	10.	5	6	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
7⅝	3½	SpedOP	.14r	2.5	9	6	5⅝	5½	5½	
6⅛	3	Spencer	.16	3.6	5	28	4½	4½	4½	
5⅝	4½	Selentex	.24	5.2	8	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
36	13⅝	StaffrdL			14	4	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
26½	19⅝	StdAlln	1	3.9	6	4	25½	25½	25½	
13½	6⅝	StdCont	.40b	3.0	8	2	13½	13½	13½	
27	20½	StCoosa	1.60	6.0	7	3	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	6	StdMetl			24	49	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	21⅛	StProd	1.52	6.5	5	6	23½	23⅝	23½	
31⅝	20½	StdShr	.60t	2.2	9	3	27	27	27	
13⅝	4⅝	Stange	.20	2.9	9	27	7⅛	6⅝	7	— ⅛
		StarSup	s.80	6.9	4	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
8⅝	4	Steelmt	.24b	3.6	16	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
24⅛	16	StepnCh	.80	4.4	7	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	½	SterlBcp	wt			3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	15-16	SterlEl			7	9	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅝	2⅛	Stevknit				18	3	3	3	— ⅛
14⅝	6⅝	StrelW	.30b	2.2	22	58	13½	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	1	Summit			5	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5½	3⅝	SunCity1	.25	5.3	15	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
17⅝	7	Sunair	.60	5.0	8	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
31⅝	12½	Sundnc	.14b	.6	165	115	28⅝	27½	28	+ ⅜
19⅝	13½	SupFdS	.48	2.9	6	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
12⅝	10⅝	SupInd	s.25	2.4	6	54	10⅝	d10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	6	SupSurg	.32	3.7	6	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
41⅝	20½	Supron	.30	.7	25	196	40⅝	40	40⅝	+ ⅜
10½	4⅝	Susquah			4	26	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
13⅝	9½	Susqh pf	1	10.		3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅝	SutrMtg	wt			2	15-16	15-16	15-16	
7⅝	3½	Synloy	.30b	5.9	15	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
38⅝	24½	Syntex	1.10	3.0	18	417	36½	35⅝	36⅛	+ ⅜
21½	20⅝	Sysco s	.40	1.9	8	53	u21⅝	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅜
23⅝	10⅝	SystEng			10	83	11⅝	11⅝	11½	— ⅛
8½	3⅝	SysPln	.20	4.8	4	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		— T—T—T —								
13⅝	6½	TEC	.40	6.0	10	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
5	1⅛	TFI			6	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
16⅝	8⅝	TabPd	.20	1.3	9	25	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	
14½	7⅛	Tannet	.28	3.6	4	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	11⅛	Tasty	1.20b	9.2	650	3	13	13	13	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	TechSym			10	91	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
13⅝	4	TechOp			12	65	12⅝	12	12½	
4⅛	2⅛	TechTp	.07r	2.9	11	42	2½	2⅝	2⅝	
53⅝	18⅝	TelonR			60	6	39	38⅝	38⅝	— ¼
14⅝	7⅝	TeleCm	.60	4.4	4	228	13⅝	12⅝	13½	+ ⅜
27½	15⅝	Telflex	.48	1.5	13	47	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅛
22⅛	12	Telscl	.60	3.1	14	18	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
6	2⅝	Tenno				25	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
6	5⅝	Tenney	s		12	99	u 6⅝	5⅝	6⅛	+1
4⅝	1⅝	Tensor			13	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	TerraC	.10t			32	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
15½	7¼	TetraT			14	13	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ¼
16⅝	7⅝	TexlAlr	.16	1.5	11	148	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ¼
54⅝	38	TxPL pf	4.56	9.4		z25	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	
1⅝	½	ThorCp				30	11-16	11-16	11-16	—1-16
5⅛	2⅝	Thorofar			11	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅝	3⅛	ThreeD	.20	5.5	3	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
7	3	Tidwell			4	8	4	4	4	— ⅛
5⅝	4⅝	TobKtz	n.25	4.9	3	10	5⅝	5	5⅛	
14⅝	6⅝	ToppsG	.28	4.3		22	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	TorinCp	.80	5.5	6	2	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
27⅝	9⅛	TotPet	g.32			310	24⅝	24⅛	24½	— ⅛
19⅝	3⅝	TotPet	wt			32	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ¼
6⅝	2	TownCtry			11	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅝	TrnsLux	.85e	.9	6	30	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
12	7⅝	TransOll	.85e	.5	18	138	10⅝	10⅛	10½	+ ⅜
9⅝	7	TriSM	.60	7.9	3	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	9⅝	TriaCp	.20	1.7	7	17	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅜
40⅝	4½	TuboM			13	586	25⅝	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	22⅝	TurnrC	2	6.9	8	12	29	28⅝	29	+ ½
7⅝	3⅝	TwlaFr	.20	3.0	8	65	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
		— U—U—U —								
12½	7½	U&I			55	5	10⅝	10½	10½	
4½	2⅝	UIP	.24	6.8	6	19	4	4	4	
5⅛	2	UNA	.20	4.7	4	3	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	URS	.40b	7.3	6	19	5⅝	5½	5½	
8⅝	4⅝	Unimax			4	2	6⅝	6½	6½	
7⅝	6⅛	Unimax	pf			1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
16	11⅝	UAirPd	.64b	4.5	8	8	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
14⅝	11	UnCosF	.66	5.4	6	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	UnFoods			13	26	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
5⅝	2⅝	UNatCo			19	6	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
8½	5⅝	UNtCp	pf			1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
9	5	URealn	.22r	5.9	56	2	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	9⅝	USFiltr	.32	2.5	8	142	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	7⅝	UnRlIT	.81e	7.6	13	39	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
¼	1-16	UnRlIT	wt			530	⅛	1-16	1-16	
4⅛	2⅝	USRdium				2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
16½	10⅝	UnivRs	.32	2.1	14	28	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	9	UnivRu	.72	7.1	6	3	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
		— V—V—V —								
14⅝	6½	Valle's	.81t	12.	9	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	10⅝	Valmac	.80	7.1	11	22	11¼	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Valspar	.36	5.2	7	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
2⅝	2	ValueL	.06e	2.3		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Vernitrn	.10	1.4	7	38	7⅛	7	7⅛	
8½	2⅝	Vertiple			6	21	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	1½	Vesely			167	18	5	4⅝	5	
4½	1⅛	Viatech			6	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	VintageE			3	9	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
8	5	Virco	.16b	3.1	4	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
22⅝	6⅝	Vishay			8	32	10	9⅝	9⅝	
7	3⅝	VisualG	.16	3.1	7	18	5⅝	5	5⅛	
4	2⅝	VolMer	.12e	2.9	4	22	u 4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	10	Voplex	.52	4.3	5	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
6	2⅝	VulcCp	.20	3.7	4	10	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
		— W—W—W —								
7½	2⅝	WTC	.021		38	15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
10	6⅛	Wackht	.40b	5.9	6	12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
3½	2	WadellEq				1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	10⅝	Walnoco	.12	.5	16	188	22⅝	21⅝	22⅛	+1⅛
26⅛	18⅛	Walco	.80b	4.2	6	4	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	5	WallcS	.12	2.3	13	78	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	17⅝	Wang B	s.16	.9	19	143	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ½
21⅝	19½	Wang C	s.16	.1	21	51	20⅝	19⅝	20⅛	+ ½
17⅝	9⅛	WardsCo	.20	1.7	3	13	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	7⅝	WarnC pf	.85	.7		216	7½	d 7⅛	7⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	WshHm			18	50	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
26⅝	21⅝	WshPst	s.36	1.5	7	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
25⅛	20⅝	WRIT	2.12	8.5	14	1	25	25	25	+ ⅛
19½	6⅝	WeldTu	.30b	1.7	8	3	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Wellco	.25	5.9	24	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	WescoFn	.38	4.4	6	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
42⅝	28	Wstburn	g1.48			33	40⅝	40	40⅝	— ¼
24⅛	11½	WstFin	.48	2.1	4	54	23⅝	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	12½	WPacRR n			3	52	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	3⅝	Whippny	.20	1.8		10	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	Whitehall			6	10	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
9	2	Wichita			39	37	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
2⅝	2⅛	WillcxG n				37	2⅝	d 2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
16	8⅝	Wmhous	.60	4.1	7	11	14½	14⅛	14½	
4	1⅝	WilsnB	.151			9	2⅝	2	2	— ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	Wincorp	.40	2.6	41	11	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
51	44⅝	WisP pf	4.50	9.5		z500	47⅝	46	47⅛	+2
8½	4⅝	WkWear	.40	6.3	5	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
1 7-16	¾	WrightH	g			17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
31⅛	17⅝	Wynnin	.60	2.1	8	271	30⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
16	11	WymBn	.44	5.3	8	32	12	12	12	— ⅜
		— X—Y—Z —								
18⅝	11⅝	ZeroCp	.44	2.4	9	59	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
17½	7⅛	Zimmer	.36	4.7	2	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛

Sales figures are unofficial
d—New yearly low, u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.
Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

What Sophisticated Europeans have in common.

International Herald Tribune

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev	High	Low
Amsterdam(1)	90.00	90.30	94.20	88.28
Brussels (2)	130.27	130.71	132.15	107.79
Frankfurt (3)	138.81	141.29	159.63	136.58
London 30	466.90	475.20	588.60	446.10
London 500 (4)	269.28	272.56	307.45	237.06
Milan (5)	79.25	79.79	82.52	55.45
Paris (6)	125.31	125.28	127.35	78.18
Sydney (7)	570.82	571.49	597.68	545.72
Tokyo (8)	447.34	447.86	462.97	435.22
Tokyo (9)	6,258.84	6,240.57	6,341.26	5,925.87
Zurich (10)	326.98	326.28	340.70	308.40

1. Anp-Cbs Ind.; 2. "Commission de la Bourse" Ind.; 3. Hardy-Slomon Ind.; 4. Financial Times indexes; 5. Banca Comerciale Italiana Ind.; 6. Agefi Ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" Ind.; 8. First section stock Ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones Ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp. Ind.

Tokyo Exchange

June 27, 1979

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	341	Matsu E. Wks	525
Canon	530	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	144
Dai Nip. Print	545	Mitsubi Corp.	457
Fuji Bank	337	Mitsui Co.	308
Fuji Photo	620	Mitsukoshi	453
Hitachi	240	Nippon Elec.	329
Honda Motor	539	Sharp	430
C. Itoh	377	Sony Corp	2,040
Japan Air L.	2,860	Sumitomo Bank	338
Kansai El. Pwr.	1,050	Taisho Marine	241
Kao Soap	546	Takeda	461
Kirin Brewery	738	Teijin	140
Komatsu	324	Tokyo Marine	514
Kubota	275	Toray	174
Matsu El. Ind.	681	Toyota	908

Weekly net asset value
on June 25, 1979
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. $67.09
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. $48.88
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

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(Incorporated with limited liability under the laws of the State of Delaware, United States of America)

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Authorised $500,000,000 — in 50,000,000 shares of common stock of $10 par value each — Issued and reserved for issue at 1st June, 1979* $306,293,960

*including 2,950,959 shares of common stock reserved for issue

2,000,000 shares of preferred stock, without par value, are authorised but not issued.

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June 1979

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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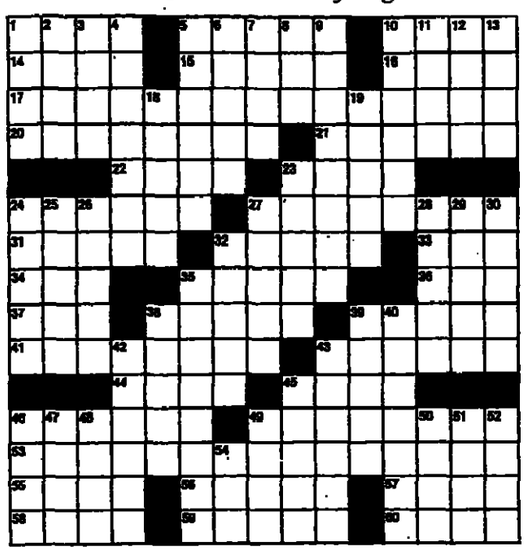
CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 "—— law," in electricity
5 Old-hat
10 Off target
14 Parnassian
15 Tree with fluttering leaves
16 Suffix with comment or orient
17 Somewhat indisposed
20 Transfixed, as shish kebab
21 Parts of stairways
22 Feudal land holding
23 Field-related: Comb. form
24 Lacking behavioral guides
27 Estrange
31 Behind time
32 Hairy; downy
33 Law, to Livy
34 Pull
35 Everybody, in Mexico
36 Prefix with cycle or dent
37 G. & S. princess
38 Hellcat
39 Kickoff or kick off
41 On the "Index Librorum Prohibitorum"
43 Siesta "music"
44 Son of Seth
45 French calf
46 Harbor seal
49 Challenge
53 Illegally
55 City in Oklahoma
56 Crescent; orbed
57 Suffix with Bernard or Paul
58 Going price
59 Col. Tibbets's —— Gay
60 Former U.S. ambassador to U.N.

DOWN

1 Musical work
2 Sound of a wild goose or driver
3 "One man's —— is another man's Persian"
4 Cruise attendant
5 Part of S.P.
6 Burned completely
7 Emulated a jehu
8 Overcast
9 What high-powered people expend
10 Aide to Bell or Holmes
11 Spillane's "—— Jury"
12 Go-getter
13 Strays
18 Kind of race
19 Publicized
23 Let
24 Place to find an antique
25 Bea Arthur's TV role
26 "Lost Chord" instrument
27 Assisted
28 Place for sacrifice
29 —— Haute
30 Egresses
32 Studies hard
35 Casey Jones gripped it
38 Destroyer's apparatus
39 Awry, to a G.I.
40 Series of contests
42 Withdraw
43 Dama's title
45 Outspoken
46 Litigant
47 Sicilian city
48 Mine entrance
49 Recent: Comb. form
50 Nobelist Hahn: 1944
51 N.J. court team
52 Tare's follower
54 Attila was one

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	20	68	Fair	MADRID	29	84	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	19	66	Mist	MIAMI	29	84	Cloudy
ANKARA	24	75	Cloudy	MILAN	26	79	Cloudy
ATHENS	33	91	Fair	MONTREAL	28	68	Cloudy
BEIRUT	28	82	Fair	MOSCOW	26	79	Cloudy
BELGRADE	30	86	Fair	MUNICH	25	77	Cloudy
BERLIN	24	75	Cloudy	NEW YORK	21	70	Fair
BRUSSELS	19	66	Cloudy	NICE	25	77	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	30	86	Fair	OSLO	13	55	Storm
BUDAPEST	29	84	Fair	PARIS	19	66	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	23	73	Cloudy	PRAGUE	26	79	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	18	64	Cloudy	ROME	28	82	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	28	82	Cloudy	SOFIA	27	81	Fair
DUBLIN	17	63	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	16	61	Showers
EDINBURGH	17	63	Fair	TEHRAN	31	88	Fair
FLORENCE	31	88	Mist	TEL AVIV	30	86	Fair
FRANKFURT	25	77	Cloudy	TOKYO	24	75	Rain
GENEVA	21	70	Showers	TUNIS	32	90	Fair
HELSINKI	19	66	Cloudy	VIENNA	28	82	Fair
HOUSTON	30	86	Rain	WARSAW	25	77	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	29	84	Fair	WASHINGTON	21	70	Fair
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Overcast	ZURICH			
LISBON	25	77	Fair				
LONDON	19	66	Cloudy	(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)			
LOS ANGELES	30	86	Fair				

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

June 27, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:

— (d) Bearbond	SF 718.95
— (d) Conbar	SF 662.00
— (d) Grabar	SF 598.00
— (d) Stockbar	SF 669.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:

— (d) CSF Fund	SF 14.26
— (d) Crossbar Fund	SF 3.76
— (d) ITF Fund N.V.	$ 9.29

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:

—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$ 3.99
—(w) High Interest Sterling	£0.92

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:

— (w) Capital Int'l Fund	$ 18.39
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$ 11.87
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$ 28.38

CREDIT SUISSE:

— (d) Actions Suisses	SF 294.00
— (d) Canasec	SF 446.00
— (d) Cansec	SF 42.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 99.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 81.75
— (d) Energie-Valor	SF 424.00
— (d) Usec	SF 109.50
— (d) Europa-Valor	

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

— (d) Concentra	DM 19.00
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 45.30

EARNEX Fd. Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:

— (d) Earnex Fd.	$ 5.82

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:

— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$ 26.87
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$63.96
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$ 23.48
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$ 62.30
— (w) Fidelity World Fd.	$ 14.94

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:

— (w) Fidelity Sterling A	£ 3.67
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B	£ 7.98
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D	£ 14.41

G.T MANAGEMENT LTD:

— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$ 45.55
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$ 9.92
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund	$ 13.74
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$ 7.54

JARDINE FLEMING:

— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$72.76
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia	$ 17.02

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11

—(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 265.00
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 302.00

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):

— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	59.95

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA

— (r) Porten Sw. R Est	SF 1,338.00
— (r) Securswiss	SF 1,004.00

SWISS BANK CORP:

— (d) America-Valor	SF 215.50
— (d) Intervalor	SF 49.50
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF 362.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 241.00
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 66.75
— (d) Universal Fund	SF 71.63

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

— (d) Amca U.S. Sh	SF 29.75
— (d) Bond Invest	SF 59.25
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF 62.00
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF 124.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF 102.50
— (d) Globinvest	SF 52.50
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF 44.50
— (d) Rometh-Invest	SF 279.00
— (d) Satit South Afr Sh	SF 183.50
— (d) Simo Swiss R Est	SF 264.50

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt

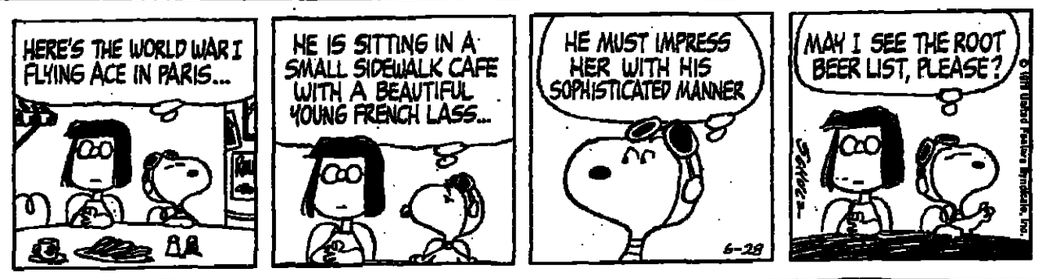
— (d) Altenfonds	DM 11.75
— (d) Unirenta	DM 37.77
— (d) Unifonds	DM 74.88
— (d) Unispecial I	DM 59.14
— (d) Europafonds	DM 28.35

Other Funds

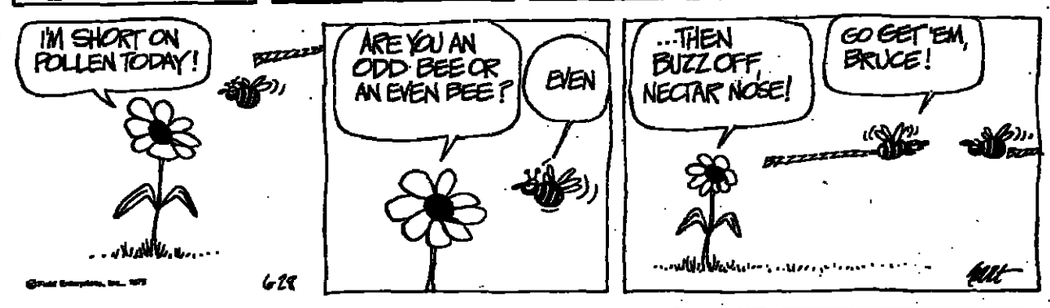
(w) Alexander Fund	$7.77
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$ 1,033.17
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$ 7.38
(w) Austral, Select Fd.	$ 1.45
(w) Bendelex - Issue Pr.	SF 122.90
(w) CAMIT	$ 10.18
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$ 13.61
(d) Capital Restinvest	LF 1,417.06
(d) Caribbo Open-End Fund	$ 218.88
(w) Citadel Fund	$ 2.59
(w) Clevelcad Offshore Fd.	$ 940.29
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs.	$ 7.02
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$14.13
(d) Convertible Japan	$ 8.82
(w) D.G.C.	$ 432.57
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$ 8.16
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$ 17.15
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$18.64
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,348.00
(w) First Eagle Fund	$ 4,811.28
(w) First Intern'l Fund	$ 218.84
(w) Fonsetex Issue Pr	SF 1,437.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 56.46
(d) Fonditalia	$ 13.01
(d) Franel-Trust Interatns	DM 40.11
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$ 8.30
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 6.30
(w) Houssmann Hldgs. NV	$ 308.00
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobef	$ 29.41
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$111.14
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$ 113.27
(d) Interfund S.A.	$ 10.26
(w) Intermarket Fund	$ 163.12
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$ 23.80
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$ 4.71
(d) Investa DWS	DM 24.80
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$ 50.70
(d) Italiamerica S.A. Fund	$ 10.12
(r) Itailortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$8.71
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$61.30
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$ 61.13
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,527.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$ 12.39
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F	$ 32.37
(i) Leverage Cap. Hold	$ 69.73
(w) Luxfund	$ 277.38
(d) Madelainum Sel. Fund	$11.66
(d) Nesbirth Int'l Fund	$ 6.61
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$ 1.72
(w) Nipson Fund	$ 14.80
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$ 5.26
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$ 5.25
(w) N.A.M.F.	$ 68.07
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$ 29.76
(d) Renta Fund	$ 38.68
(d) Rentinvest	LF 846.00
(d) Safe Fund	$ 4.17
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$ 9.47
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 61.25
(w) Sanro (N.A.V.)	$ 15.00
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 92.00
(w) Soros Fund	$ 667.39
(w) Talent Global Fund	$ 11.73
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sec)	$ 48.88
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$ 67.09
(w) Transpacific Fund	$ 71.87
(d) UNICO Fund	DM 51.21
(r) Unilife Assurance Oseas	$ 8.94
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$ 3.31
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd	$ 104.57
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd	$ 11.12
(w) Western Growth Fund	$ 7.72
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$ 491.16
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$ 12.48
(w) Worldwide Securities	$ 73.93
(w) Worldwide Special	$ 1,512.905/5

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; SF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; "" — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — e - Redemption price -Ex-Coupon.

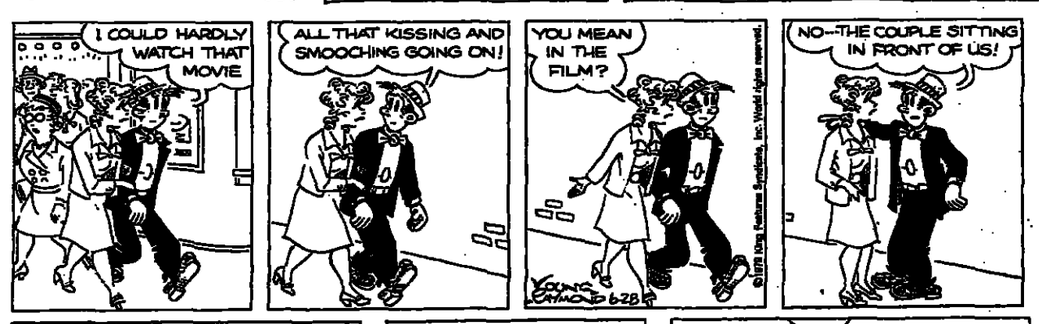
PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



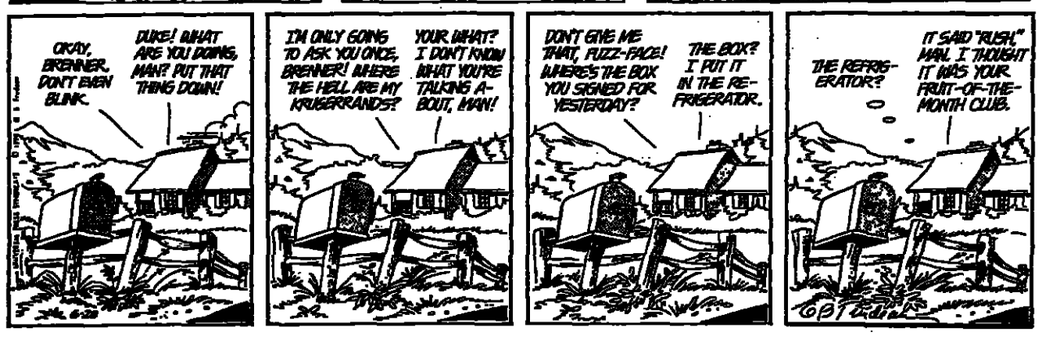
BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

EUJIC

ALCAN

RAAPPE

CEETIX

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: OZONE LINER TRUDGE EXODUS
Answer: How to find your way around in China—GET "ORIENTED"

DENNIS THE MENACE

"When ya think I look REAL tough, say 'hold it'!"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

CHINA SCAPEGOAT

The Diplomatic Ordeal of John Carter Vincent
By Gary May. New Republic. 370 pp. $15.95.

Reviewed by Jay Mathews

IN LATE MARCH of 1952, after being savaged by the McCarran Internal Security Subcommittee, John Carter Vincent wrote a parody for his wife:

" 'Mrs. Vincent, where were you on the night of Dec. 31, 1929?'

" 'Senator, I do not recall. I have a poor memory but I assume . . .'

" 'Let me refresh your memory. Did you pass the night of Dec. 31, 1929, with John Carter Vincent?'

" 'Senator, I have testified that I don't recall where I passed the night of Dec. 31, 1929, and therefore I cannot recall whom I passed it with but it may be that I passed it with Vincent.'

" 'Would you say that the night you spent with Vincent, Dec. 31, 1929, was pro- or anti-Communist?'

" 'No to both questions. Now that you have refreshed my memory I would say that it was free-enterprise in the best sense of the term.' "

That Vincent could remain so outwardly lighthearted during a vicious campaign to ruin his diplomatic career is just one of many surprises in this story of one man's punishment for that mythical crime, the loss of China.

Gary May's detailed account, winner of the Society of American Historians' Nevins Prize, assumes an eerie quality as Vincent moves through his personal tragedy with the same detachment he used to weather Chinese strikes and riots in Changsha in 1927 and bureaucratic warfare in the U.S. embassy in Chong-qing in 1942. If oil shortages and other troubles produce another spell of political paranoia similar to what Washington experienced in 1952, beleaguered Iran-watchers in the U.S. government may find comfort in this story.

I met Vincent once in 1966. He lived in semi-retirement in Cambridge, Mass., and lightly dismissed questions about the agonies of the early 1950s. His apparent lack of passion, except in matters concerning his family, makes May's faithful account of his diplomatic career somewhat dry and lifeless. However, there's more drama in the second half of the book. Using hitherto undisclosed documents from FBI, State Department and Civil Service Commission files, he reveals a bureaucratic monster flopping blindly down upon a gentle, astonished Vincent. Excerpts of personal notes by Vincent's wife, Betty, also give a welcome glow of outrage, something her husband seemed incapable of. At the 1959 death of John Foster Dulles, who forced Vincent to retire on a ludicrous incompetence charge because his loyalty could not be disproven, Betty Vincent wrote: "May God not rest your soul."

Born in Kansas, raised in Macon, Ga., Vincent was an earnest Baptist who liked baseball and travel. He barely passed his State Department examinations and had trouble learning Chinese, but rose quickly in the department because of a warm personal manner, a knack for calm administrative decisions, and unusually sound political judgment.

By age 45, after several posts in China, he was made director of the Office of Far Eastern Affairs, what is now the post of assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs. During a ship voyage to Shanghai in 1941, Vincent had had the bad luck to meet and engage in argument an American businessman named Alfred Kohlberg. Vincent attacked Kohlberg's idea that a victory of fascism over socialism in the war would be good for U.S. business. Vincent apparently forgot the conversation, but Kohlberg came away convinced Vincent was a Communist. He set out to destroy Vincent's career, and later used to great effect the fact that Vincent called for U.S. pressure on the nationalist Chinese to help escalate the war against Japan and later stabilize China.

May briefly flirts with the notion that if Vincent's ideas had won out, the 30 years of postwar Sino-American relations might have been more friendly. In his introduction Vincent's friend John K. Fairbank neatly kills off that historical ghost, pointing out that such hopes underestimated the Communists' anti-imperialist sentiment. By 1951 Vincent himself saw that "There never was a time when we could have saved China for Nationalist leader Chiang Kai-shek without going into the country with a large army and literally establishing a protectorate . . . Revolution there would have been. We tried to make it a liberal one but the odds were against us."

The government records unearthed by May through clever use of the Freedom of Information Act, provide a chilling look at how little material Vincent's tormentors needed to end his career. A right-wing monthly article by Kohlberg titled "The State Department's Red Hand" and some totally unsubstantiated charges by ex-Communist Louis Budenze were cited and then recited, thickening the files. Much was made of an incident in which Vincent once borrowed a raincoat which had Russian grammar exercises in a pocket. An FBI investigation of Vincent's background turned up little that was more incriminating than statements of his former Kansas neighbors. They said it was difficult to evaluate his loyalty because he had been "an infant when he resided in Seneca."

"What the record reveals gives little reason to feel nostalgic about either Harry Truman or the 1950s," May concludes. Vincent, however, unruffled as always, went off to a happy retirement, certain of eventual vindication. He lived until 1972, long enough to watch a master Red-baiter of the 1950s, Richard Nixon, announce a trip to Peking, the announcement, May said, "was received by Vincent with some degree of hilarity."

Jay Mathews is The Washington Post correspondent in Hong Kong and wrote this review for The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	I	G	M		W	O	R	D	S			J	A	R
C	H	A	O		M	O	A	N	T		S	O	M	O
H	I	G	H	E	S	T		C	A	M	E		C	V
			O	O	P		T	A	U		O	P	E	
D	U	C	H	Y		J	U	D	G	E	S	U	I	T
O	S	L	O		A	U	N	T		E	D	N	A	S
S	E	A		B	I	D	E		O	R	E	G		
T	E	T	A	L	E	T		L	O	R	D	J	I	M
		M	O	D	I		C	O	Z	Y		A	D	A
	A	J	A	X		C	A	V	E		A	C	L	U
	J	U	M	P	E	R		H	O	P	E		I	R	K	E	D
	F	U	S		A	P	E		D	N	A			
M	O	P	E		J	U	M	P	E	D	S	A	I	L
E	Y	E	S		A	L	A	R	E		I	N	T	O
S	T	R			D	A	Y	E	S		C	O	S	Y

The Paris Metro Appears Again

PARIS, June 27 (IHT) — The Paris Metro, an English-language magazine that ceased publication last November after two and a half years, reappeared here today.

The magazine, which formerly came out every two weeks, will now be published weekly by the Société d'Editions Voudiez, headed by Yannick Loisance. The editors are Neil Offen and Jack Monet, Americans who have lived in Paris for many years.

The editors, in their first issue, noted that the magazine returns with "new, secure financing."

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

Experts sometimes have to employ magical skill to bring home contracts that lesser mortals would make with no difficulty at all.

An example is the diagramed deal in which South reached the normal contract of six no-trump in one round of bidding. West led a heart, and when South won with the jack, he knew that West had led away from the queen.

The simple plan at this point was to lead to the club ace, planning to finesse against East. This guarantees 12 tricks if East has the crucial club queen, and also in the rather remote event, applicable here as it happens, that West has a singleton queen.

NORTH
♠Q96
♡K9
♢AQJ53
♣A73

WEST
♠10732
♡Q86432
♢10
♣Q

EAST (D)
♠AJ5
♡1075
♢97
♣9852

SOUTH
♠K84
♡AJ
♢K642
♣KJ106

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	1 N.T.	Pass	6 N.T.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the heart four.

Since West had made an unusual lead from a queen, South inferred that other leads looked equally unsafe. This suggested that West held the club queen, and in turn South was right.

After taking two diamond tricks and leading a spade to his king, South tried the club jack, planning to finesse. This was an unfortunate move, since it turned four club tricks into three.

It might appear that South was now headed for defeat. But by first taking the club ace, the heart king and the club king and two more diamond tricks, he ended in the dummy in this position:

NORTH
♠Q9
♡—
♢5
♣7

WEST
♠1073
♡Q
♢—
♣—

EAST
♡—
♢—
♣106

SOUTH
♠84
♡—
♢—
♣106

On the lead of the last diamond East was in trouble. To keep the club guard, he gave up the spade jack, but it did him no good. He threw the club six from his hand, now useless, and led the spade nine. East took his ace and then the only trick for the defense.

Not Going to 'Kill Myself Training'

t's Official: Ali Confirms Retirement

From Agency Dispatches

VARK, N.J., June 27 — weight champion Muhamli, saying he's no longer willo kill myself training for 15 s," confirmed yesterday that t a letter to the World Boxing iation resigning his title, ef- immediately.

s, that's the truth," Ali told a conference by telephone from Los Angeles. "I'm in a position that I can go no further in boxing.

"The only thing I can do to increase my popularity is to lose and win the title back for the fourth time. But I'm too old for that. I'm past 33, which has been the age most heavyweights retire. I'm 37, which is a record for heavyweights. I'm the three-time champ, which is the best way to be remembered.

"It's something I got to do, though I hated to do it," Ali said. "When I was 26 years old I could chew up and spit out guys like Larry Holmes, Earnie Shavers, Gerrie Coetzee. But now I'm 37, and if I trained for a few weeks I could still whip them. But I don't want to kill myself training for 15 rounds." Ali reportedly has ballooned to around 250 pounds.

Coetzee, who defeated former champion Leon Spinks in a stunning first-round knockout Sunday, will take on John Tate at an unspecified date to determine the successor to Ali's WBA crown. Holmes holds the other half of the title recognized by the World Boxing Council.

First Time in Writing

Ali, who will fight Gov. Brendan Byrne and Jersey City Mayor Thomas Smith in a pair of two-round exhibition bouts in Jersey City Friday night, said he realizes this is the third time he has announced his retirement, but this time "it's official." The other two times he also called the announcements official. But this is the first time the necessary letter of resignation was sent.

"This time I'm thinking about my family, my children, the record books. I think about how Joe Frazier doesn't feel good every day when he wakes up, how George Foreman doesn't feel good, it's a terrible thing. It's just sports, but it can ruin your life. Come back? For what?

Muhammad Ali

"I have other battles to fight. I'm going to Russia in two weeks, I'm going to talk to President Carter, I want to set up headquarters in Washington. There are things more pleasing to do that beat up people."

The headquarters in Washington presumably is for a group Ali has said he plans to form called World Organization for Rights, Liberty and Dignity, a nonpolitical group that would foster good will among peoples.

Ali, then Cassius Clay, defeated Sonny Liston for the heavyweight title Feb. 25, 1964 in Miami Beach, when Liston failed to answer the bell for the seventh round. He was stripped of the title in 1968 when he refused induction into the army, but won it back in a stunning 1974 upset of George Foreman in Zaire.

Loss to Spinks

Ali lost the title in the ring for the first time last year to Leon Spinks, the 1976 Olympic light-heavyweight champion who had only six prior professional bouts. Ali won the rematch on Sept. 15 in New Orleans, taking a unanimous 15-round decision to become the first three-time champion.

"My people want me to get out," Ali said. "I'd be a fool to fight again. As of right now, I'm officially retired."

Ali said no plans have been made for an offical retirement party, though he said he'd be interested in a big affair.

"We're working on that. I'm waiting to see what we're going to do," Ali said. "Kris Kristofferson, Waylon Jennings, Johnny Cash and Stevie Wonder talked to me about it. You got to admit, there's never been anybody like me in the history of the world."

eacquired Murcer Helps Yanks

RONTO, June 26 (AP) — y Murcer, once hailed as the York Yankees' successor to y Mantle, returned to the champions last night, five after they traded him away. ie Yankees celebrated with an omp over Toronto.

rcer was purchased from the go Cubs yesterday after clear- aivers; in exchange for the n outfielder, the Yankees he Cubs minor-league pitcher Semall and an undisclosed nt of cash — besides picking furcer's $320,000-a-year con- hat has 2½ years to run.

rcer arrived about 15 minutes : game time and got two hits Yankees routed the Blue Jays d the eight-hit pitching of iant.

eel like a new man," Murcer "I've never been so happy in life."

winners' Jim Spencer had a m homer and a triple.

Twins 8, Brewers 7

Bloomington, Minn., Ron n scored from first when elder Ben Oglivie threw wild- owing Jose Morales' two-out in the ninth inning, lifting sota to an 8-7 triumph over ukee. Jackson drew a two- alk off loser Jerry Augustine He went to third on Morales' to right and continued home Oglivie missed the relay man throw back to the infield.

Rangers 2, Angels 1

Arlington, Tex., rookie Billy le hit his second major-league run in the bottom of the , giving Texas a 2-1 victory lumping California.

Tigers 6, Red Sox 4

Detroit, Champ Summers, ad homered earlier, hit a two- wo-out single in the eighth to Detroit to a 6-4 triumph that ed Boston's five-game win- streak.

Royals 7, A's 6

Kansas City, George Scott d through a drawn-in infield 10th inning, scoring George from third and giving Kansas a 7-6 victory over Oakland.

Mariners 3, White Sox 2

Seattle, pinch hitter Tom orek's sacrifice fly snapped an a-inning tie and lifted Seattle -2 victory over Chicago. With ut, Bruce Bochte, Willie Hor- nd Dan Meyer hit successive s for the tying run off Steve (1-3). Leon Roberts walked ad the bases before Paciorek d for Joe Simpson and lifted a right, scoring pinch-runner Hale.

Orioles 4, Indians 3

Baltimore, Rich Dauer's two-run double and Ken Singleton's 16th home run gave Baltimore a 4-3 triumph over Cleveland. Toby Harrah's eight home run put Cleveland ahead 1-0 in the first inning, but Len Barker (0-1) lost his control in the fourth, when he walked the bases loaded. Dauer's subsequent fly ball to the right field corner eluded Bobby bonds, and two runs scored.

Expos 5, Cardinals 3

In the National League, in St. Louis, pitcher Ross Grimsley knocked in two runs with a sixth-inning single and combined with two relivers to scatter seven hits in leading Montreal over St. Louis, 5-3. Grimsley, who went 5⅔ innings, received help from Stan Bahnsen and Woodie Fryman.

Pirates 2, Mets 1

In New York, Bert Blyleven and Grant Jackson combined on a four-hitter and Bill Robinson celebrated his 36th birthday with a tie-breading home run in the seventh inning, lifting Pittsburgh to a 2-1 win over New York. Robinson's 16th homer made a loser of Tom Hausman (0-3); Blyleven (5-2) won his fifth straight.

Padres 5, Dodgers 1

In Los Angeles, Fernando Gonzalez hit a three-run homer to highlight a four-run fourth inning to lead San Diego to a 5-1 victory over Los Angeles. The Padres snapped a four-game losing streak as Bob Shirley (3-7) went the distance for his first complete game of the season.

Astros 6, Reds 5

In Houston, Denny Walling hit a three-run homer and pinch-hitter Jesus Alou hit a two-run double in a five-run eighth inning that carried Houston to a 6-5 victory over Cincinnati. Cesar Cedeno started things with a one-out single off starter Paul Moskau. Jose Cruz walked and Enos Cabell struck out, but Walling chased Moskau with his homer to right-center.

Phillies 5, Cubs 3

In Chicago, Mike Schmidt's three-run homer capped a four-run sixth inning and helped struggling Philadelphia to a 5-3 victory over Chicago. Greg Gross, batting for winning pitcher Dick Ruthven (7-4), led off the sixth with a single, took third on a single by Bake McBride and scored on a wild pitch by Donnie Moore (1-3). Pete Rose beat out an infield single before Schmidt hit his 21st homer.

Giants 6, Braves 5

In San Francisco, Darrell Evans' pinch homer leading off the bottom of the ninth gave San Francisco a 6-5 victory over Atlanta. Evan's homer, his sixth, came off reliver Gene Garber (3-9).

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	49	23	.681	—
Boston	44	26	.629	4
Milwaukee	41	32	.562	8½
New York	40	34	.541	10
Detroit	33	35	.485	14
Cleveland	32	39	.451	16½
Toronto	24	52	.316	27

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	42	33	.560	—
Texas	40	33	.548	1
Kansas City	40	33	.548	1
Minnesota	37	32	.536	2
Chicago	32	40	.444	8½
Seattle	32	43	.427	10
Oakland	22	53	.293	20

Tuesday's Results

Baltimore 4, Cleveland 3
New York 11, Toronto 2
Detroit 6, Boston 4
Minnesota 8, Milwaukee 7
Texas 2, California 1
Kansas City 7, Oakland 6, 10 innings
Seattle 3, Chicago 2

Wednesday's Games

Cleveland (Paxton 4-3) at Baltimore (Palmer 6-3)
Boston (Finch 0-0) at Detroit (Young 1-0)
Milwaukee (Caldwell 7-5) at Minnesota (Goltz 6-6)
Oakland (Langford 2-9) at Kansas City (Busby 2-5)
California (Ryan 9-4) at Texas (Comer 6-6)
Chicago (Kravec 8-5) at Seattle (O. Jones 2-7)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	42	25	.627	—
Pittsburgh	36	31	.537	6
Philadelphia	37	34	.521	7
St. Louis	34	32	.515	7½
Chicago	34	32	.515	7½
New York	27	39	.409	14½

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	46	30	.605	—
Cincinnati	38	35	.521	6½
San Francisco	36	37	.493	8½
Los Angeles	33	42	.440	12½
San Diego	33	43	.434	13
Atlanta	28	44	.389	16

Tuesday's Results

Philadelphia 5, Chicago 3
Pittsburgh 2, New York 1
Montreal 5, St. Louis 3
Houston 6, Cincinnati 5
San Diego 5, Los Angeles 1
San Francisco 6, Atlanta 5

Wednesday's Games

Philadelphia (Lerch 4-5) at Chicago (Lamp 5-2)
New York (Ellis 0-0) at Pittsburgh (D. Robinson 5-4)
Montreal (Rogers 7-4) at St. Louis (Martinez 5-2)
Atlanta (Brizzolara 2-2) at San Diego (Owchinko 3-3)
Cincinnati (Norman 3-7) at Los Angeles (Welch 4-5)
Houston (Williams 2-3) at San Francisco (Nastu 3-4)

Tuesday's Baseball Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York	500 012 120—11	16 1
Toronto	010 010 000— 2	8 0

Tiant and Munson; Lemanczyk, Buskey (6), Miller (7) and Cerone. W—Tiant, 4-2. L—Lemanczyk, 7-5. HR—New York, Spencer (6).

Cleveland	100 010 010—3	6 0
Baltimore	000 300 10x—4	5 0

Barker, Spillner (8) and Pruitt, Hassey (8); Flanagan, Stanhouse (8) and Dempsey. W—Flanagan, 9. L—Barker, 0-1. HRs—Cleveland, Harrah (8); Baltimore, Singleton (16).

Boston	030 001 000—4	7 0
Detroit	010 000 22x—6	7 0

Eckersley, Campbell (8), Drago (8), Stanley (8) and Allenson; Morris and Parrish. W—Morris, 5-4. L—Campbell, 2-3. HRs—Boston, Yastrzemski (15); Detroit, Summers (4).

California	001 000 000—1	7 0
Texas	010 000 01x—2	6 1

Aase and Downing; Matlack, Kern (9) and Sundberg, Roberts (7). W—Matlack, 5-4. L—Aase, 6-6. HRs—California, Anderson (1); Texas, Sample (2).

Milwaukee	040 200 001—7	10 1
Minnesota	000 014 111—8	13 0

Travers, McClure (6), Augustine (8) and Martinez, C.Moore (8); Hartzell, Redfern (4), Marshall (9) and Wynegar. W—Marshall, 9-6. L—Augustine, 3-3. HRs—Minnesota, D.Edwards 2 (3), Smalley (12).

Oakland	004 001 001 0—6	12 3
Kansas City	100 300 002 1—7	14 1

(10 innings) McCatty, Todd (9) and Heath; Splittorff, Gale (3), Mingori (7), Pacholi (8), Hrabosky (9) and Porter. W—Hrabosky, 5-3. L—Todd, 2-4.

Chicago	000 020 000—2	7 4
Seattle	000 001 02x—3	5 3

Barrios, Trout (7), Howard (8) and May; F.Bannister, McLaughlin (6), Rowley (9) and Stinson. W—Mc Laughlin, 4-2. L—Trout, 1-3. HRs—Chicago, Kessinger (1); Seattle, Meyer (12).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia	000 004 001—5	10 0
Chicago	000 300 000—3	5 0

Ruthven, Reed (6), McGraw (8) and Boone; Lamp, Moore (4), Tidrow (6), Caudill (8), Hernandez (9) and Foote. Blackwell (8). W—Ruthven, 7-4. L—Moore, 1-3. HRs—Philadelphia, Schmidt (21), Boone (5), Chicago, Martin (11).

Pittsburgh	100 000 100—2	5 0
New York	010 000 000—1	4 1

Blyleven, Jackson (9) and Ott; Housman, Glyan (8), Murray (9) and Stearns. W—Blyleven, 5-2. L—Housman, 0-3. HR—Pittsburgh, B.Robinson (16).

Cincinnati	310 010 000—5	5 0
Houston	100 000 05x—6	10 1

Moskau, Bair (8), Tomlin (8) and Bench; Niekro, Roberge (8), Dixon (9), Sambito (9) and Ashby, Bochy (9). W—Roberge, 1-0. L—Bair, 4-3. HRs—Cincinnati, Foster, 2 (19); Houston, Walling (3).

Montreal	001 003 100—5	10 0
St. Louis	011 001 000—3	7 2

Grimsley, Bahnsen (6), Fryman (7) and Carter; Denny, McEnaney (8), Frazier (9) and Swisher, Kenne dy (7). W—Grimsley, 8-4. L—Denny, 3-6.

San Diego	000 410 000—5	7 1
Los Angeles	100 000 000—1	11 0

Shirley and Tenace; Sutton, Hough (7) and Yeager. W—Shirley, 3-7. L—Sutton, 7-8. HR—San Diego, Gonzalez (8).

Atlanta	000 003 110—5	9 1
San Francisco	500 000 001—6	6 1

M.Mahler, Devine (1), B.McLaughlin (6), J.McLaughlin (7), Garber (8) and Benedict; Blue, Griffin (7), Lavelle (8) and Hill, Sadek (8). W—Lavelle, 6-4. L—Garber, 3-9. HRs—San Francisco, North (4), Evans (6).

Borg, McEnroe Uneasy Winners

WIMBLEDON, England June 27 (UPI) — Defending champion Bjorn Borg scrapped and scrambled to a skin-of-his-teeth five-set victory today while his main challenger, John McEnroe, needed four sets and two tiebreakers to advance to the third round of the Wimbledon tennis championships.

Borg beat Vijay Amritraj 2-6, 6-4, 4-6, 7-, 6-2, but it was a much closer match than the score indicated. McEnroe, the No. 2-seeded New Yorker, outlasted Buster Mottram 6-7, 6-2, 7-6, 6-2.

Seeking his fourth men's singles crown, Borg found nothing going right for him during two painful hours. Uncharacteristically, his play was full of errors, most of them unforced. He made four straight mistakes in the sixth game of the first set and dropped his own service at love.

Aritraj, unseeded but a veteran, attacked relentlessly. Time and again his service returns had Borg in trouble, and Amritraj made good shots when they counted. Often Borg forced him into deep holes on his service, yet Borg didn't manage to break service until the fifth game of the fourth set. That game and the next turned the match.

Amritraj had just broken Borg's service to take a 3-1 lead. Borg, finally flashing his beautiful backhand passes, conceded Amritraj only two points. But Amritraj struck like a cobra in the next game, and Borg was suddenly 0-40 down. Then the Swede served an ace and swept four straight points.

The two-hour, 44-minute match ended in story-book fashion. Amritraj, serving to stay alive, lost the first three points. Then, building cliffhanger upon cliffhanger, he saved seven match points. A forehand volley that went wide brought Borg his eighth match-ending chance and Armitraj put an easy volley into the net to end it.

McEnroe was also extended, but not as greatly as Borg. Playing Britain's top-ranked player, McEnroe lost the first set on a 7-3 tiebreak but won the third on another tiebreak, 7-4. That seemed to take the heart out of Mottram, though he had McEnroe down 0-40 in the final game before McEnroe rallied to win.

Martina Navratilova, looking every inch the defending champion in women's singles, had a comparatively easy time in beating Jo Durie 6-4, 6-1. It took Navratilova only 49 minutes; the tall Briton had no effective response to the top seed's range of shots.

In first-round action, Bettina Bunge scored a remarkable victory, just two weeks after her 16th birthday. In a match halted by darkness yesterday, Bunge outlasted Mariette Pakker 3-6, 7-6, 8-6, winning the tiebreaker 7-4.

At the other end of the age spectrum, 30-year-old Rosie Casals needed two tie-breakers to beat Heidi Eisterlehner 7-6, 7-6. Pam Shriver, the No. 16 seed, pulled out of the tournament with an injured shoulder.

In the first round of the men's singles, Manuel Orantes had to struggle to avoid becoming the fifth seed to be beaten in the opening round. Orantes, seeded No. 13, completed a 7-6, 6-7, 7-6, 4-6, 6-4 victory over Ray Moore after the match was halted at 2-2 in the fourth set yesterday.

Bjorn Borg
In action yesterday. AP

More than 10,000 spectators were turned away on the third day of the championships, while 30,861 were shoehorned in by the time play started on the 14 courts. "We have never seen a crowd as big as this", said a police spokesman. "The queue stretched back two miles at one point."

Women's Singles
First Round:

Rosie Casals, U.S., def. Heidi Eisterlehner, West Germany, 7-6, 7-6. Diane Parzia, Italy, def. Kate Latham, U.S., 3-6, 7-5, 6-4. Mimi Wikstedt, Sweden, def. Sharon Walsh, U.S., 6-2, 7-6. Mirna Jausovec, Yugoslavia, def. Sabina Simmonds, Italy, 6-2 6-2. Bettina Bunge, U.S. def. Mariette Pakker, Holland, 3-6 7-6 8-6. Sylvia Hanika, West Germany, def. Barbara Potter, U.S., 6-4, 6-3.

Mary Carillo, U.S., def. Ann Kiyomura, U.S., 6-2, 3-6, 6-4. Kay McDaniel, U.S., def. Katja Ebbinghaus, West Germany, 7-5, 4-6, 6-1. Iris Riedel, West Germany, def. Frederique Thibault, France, 2-6, 6-1, 6-3. Pam Teeguarden, U.S., def. Renata Tomanova, Czechoslovakia, 7-6, 6-4. Brigitte Cuypers, South Africa, def. Elle Vessies, Holland 6-4, 6-1. Pam Teeguarden, U.S., def. Renato Tomanova, Czechoslovakia, 7-6, 6-4. Brigitte Cuypers, South Africa, def. Elle Vessies, Holland 6-4, 6-1.

Second Round:

Martina Navratilova, U.S., def Jo Durie, Britain 6-4, 6-1. Billie Jean King, U.S., def. Linda Siegel, U.S. 6-1, 6-3. Greer Stevens, South Africa, def. Glynis Coles, Britain, 6-0, 6-3. Rayni Fox, U.S. def. Mariana Simionescu, Romania, 6-4, 6-1. Hana Mandlikova, Czechoslovakia, def. Maria Fernandez, U.S. 7-5, 6-1. Amanda Tobin, Australia, def. Ivanna Madruga, Argentina, 4-6, 7-6, 7-5. Regina Marsikova, Czechoslovakia, def. Anne Hobbs, Britain, 6-3, 5-7, 9-7.

Ruta Gerulaitis, U.S. def. Viviana Gonzalez, Argentina, 3-6, 6-3, 6-1. Laura Dupont, U.S. Def. Pam Shriver, U.S. (withdrew). Virginia Wade, Britain, def. Barbara Jordan, U.S., 6-0, 6-1. Chris Evert Lloyd, U.S., def. Andrea Whitmore, U.S., 6-1, 6-2. Evonne Goolagong Cawley, Australia, def. Sherry Acker, U.S., 6-3, 6-1. Wendy Turnbull, Australia, def. Leila Forood, U.S., 6-3, 6-3. Kerry Reid, Australia, def. Carrie Meyer, U.S., 6-1 6-2. Wendy White, U.S. def. Stacy Margolin, U.S. 6-1, 3-6, 9-7.

Men's Singles
First Round:

Manuel Orantes, Spain, def. Ray Moore, South Africa, 7-6, 6-7, 7-6, 4-6, 6-4. Peter McNamara, Australia, def. Ivan Lendl, Czechoslovakia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-3.

Second Round:

Johan Kriek, South Africa def Jan Norback, Sweden, 6-1, 6-3, 6-1. John McEnroe, U.S., def. Buster Mottram, Britain, 6-7, 6-2, 7-6, 6-2. Andrew Pattison, Zimbabwe Rhodesia, def. Colin Dowdeswell, Zimbabwe Rhodesia, 6-1, 6-4, 6-8. Bob Lutz U.S., def. Ricardo Ycaza, Ecuador, 6-8, 6-3, 6-2. Jose Luis Clerc, Argentina, def. Antonio Munoz, Spain 6-1, 6-3, 6-4. John McEnroe, U.S., def. Buster Mottram, Britain, 6-7, 6-2, 7-6, 6-2.

Andrew Pattison, Zimbabwe Rhodesia, def. Colin Dowdeswell, Zimbabwe Rhodesia, 6-1, 6-4, 6Bob Lutz U.S., def. Ricardo Ycaza, Ecuador, 6-8, 6-3, 6-2. Jose Luis Clerc, Argentina, def. Antonio Munoz, Spain 6-1, 6-3, 6-4. Bjorn Borg, Sweden, def. Vijay Amritraj, India, 2-6, 6-4, 4-6, 7-6, 6-2. Yannick Noah, France, def. Nick Saviano, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 7-5. Tom Okker, Holland, def. John Austin, U.S. Hank Pfister, U.S. def. Peter Fleming, U.S., 6-1, 6-3, 3-6, 6-4.

Bruce Manson, U.S. def. Fritz Buehning, U.S. 7-6, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4. Brad Drewett, Australia, def. John James, Australia, 7-5, 7-5, 6-3. Brian Teacher, U.S., def. David Schneider, South Africa, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4. John Sadri, U.S., def. Jose Higueras, Spain (12), 6-3, 5-7, 6-4, 7-5. Brian Teacher, U.S., def. David Schneider, South Africa, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4. John Sadri, U.S. def. Jose Higueras, Spain (12), 6-3, 5-7, 6-4, 7-5. Brian Gottfried, U.S., def. Jeff Borowiak, U.S. 7-6, 6-4, 6-4. Gene Mayer, U.S. def. Onny Parun, New Zealand, 6-4, 6-1, 6-2. Ove Bengtson, Sweden, def. Chris Kachel, Australia, 7-5, 6-3, 8-6, 6-7, 6-4. Tom Gullikson, U.S. def. Andreas Maurer, West Germany, 6-1, 6-4, 6-4.

Lakers Will Replace Jerry West as Coach

NEW YORK, June 27 (UPI) — Jerry West will not return as coach of the Los Angeles Lakers next season, according to Jerry Buss, the club's new owner, who said, "Jerry has indicated he is tired of coaching."

West, who coached the NBA club to a third-place finish in the Pacific Division of the Western Conference last season, compiled a three-year 145-101 record.

Knetemann Wins; Hinault Finishes 4th

Tour de France Favorite Loses Prologue

By Samuel Abt

EURANCE, France, June 27) — Bernard Hinault is every- s, including his own, over- ming favorite to retain his pion's title in the Tour de ce bicycle endurance race, but of his dreams ended here y.

ding through a drizzle in the -mile prologue to this year's Hinault finished fourth, and o yield the leader's yellow jer- which he carried over from last s race, to the winner, Gerrie emann.

a psychological barrage ist his major opponents in the nan field, Hinault has been ng recently that he would at- t to become the fifth man in ace's history to wear the yellow y from start to finish, nearly a th from now.

'Destroy the Spirit'

is necessary to destroy early pirit and the legs of some of etter racers," Hinault said be- the race. Afterward, looking too pleased, he was not avail- for immediate comment.

etemann's victory in the five- eter (3.116-mile) individual trial means he will wear the r's yellow jersey when the tour's 150 riders leave here tomorrow for the first road stage, which will take them to Luchon, high in the Pyrenees Mountains, about 225 kilometres (140 miles) away.

A renowned sprinter and the world road-racing champion, Knetemann was delighted with his victory. Finishing in 5 minutes 59.58 seconds, he was the only racer to break 6 minutes. He noted that he finished second in the prologue here two years ago and thus as improving at the age of 28.

Uphill Climb

The leader of the strong Raleigh team, he is not at his best in the mountains, and so is not likely to be a major factor in this year's race, which is filled with climbs.

Second and third today were two more formidable opponents of Hinault's, Knut Knudsen, a Norwegian who rides for the Bianchi team of Italy, and Joop Zoetemelk of the Mercier team, four times a bridesmaid in the Tour de France, but never a bride.

Knudsen, Zoetemelk, Johan de Muynck, Joaquim Aghostinho and Henk Lubberding are the men considered most likely to finish just behind Hinault in the final standings.

This is the 66th Tour de France, which began in 1903 and was interrupted by both World Wars. Because of the racers' complaints and a slowdown strike last year, the tour has been somewhat shortened this time, to 2,330 miles, and somewhat lengthened, to 24 stages.

This formula reduces the workday, but has cost the riders one of their two usual days off in midtour. As the race rolls toward its end July 22 in Paris, it will pass through Spain, Belgium, Luxembourg and Switzerland in addition to most of the corners of france. Of these foreign adventures, the one in Spain will be a brief courtesy call, about four 4 miles long, but part of a highly-significant stage. It occurs tomorrow.

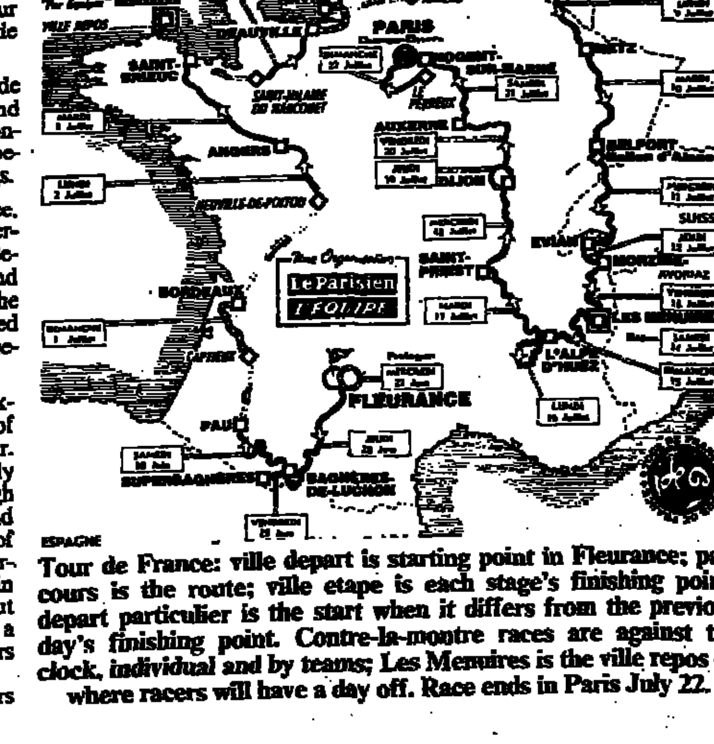
When the 15 teams of 10 riders each leave this sleepy town in southwestern France, they will pass through the gentle ups and downs of Gascony before suddenly beginning to ascend in midafternoon. Before their day is out, the racers will have climbed two major peaks.

Ordeal

With only the three-mile warm-up today, the mountains will be upon the riders, three days in the pyrenees. Included in the ordeal will be a 15-mile climb against the clock Friday, when Hinault will get his next chance to dominate the field.

Even some of his strongest supporters were pleased with his setback today. "It's a slap in the face," one Frenchman said, "and perhaps what he needed most right now." Certainly Hinault has been sounding confident after a strong showing in major races of the late spring.

"If i have the yellow jersey," he said this week, "I'll try to keep it. In any case, yellow jersey or not, I'm the man to beat. Last year it was an adventure for me. I wasn't sure how well I would do in the Tour. Now I know. I have no doubts and I'm stronger now than I was a year ago." If you lose the Tour, he was asked, how do you think you would react? "By winning the next one," answered Hinault, still only 24 years old and the victor in his first attempt.



Tour de France: ville depart is starting point in Fleurance; parcours is the route; ville etape is each stage's finishing point; depart particulier is the start when it differs from the previous day's finishing point. Contre-la-montre races are against the clock, individual and by teams; Les Menuires is the ville repos — where racers will have a day off. Race ends in Paris July 22.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Art Buchwald

How About Mustard On Your Rhubarb?

WASHINGTON — when it comes to the gas crisis, I regretfully have to admit that the media is part of the problem. A few weeks ago, Washington newspapers headlined on Friday that gas would be in short supply over the weekend. It was picked up by the radio and TV stations. Damned if everyone didn't pour out of their houses in panic and drive helter skelter to the nearest pump to fill up their tanks. Sure enough, the newspapers were right! There was a serious gas shortage on the weekend.

Buchwald

As I waited in line at my favorite station I couldn't help thinking of how people react to panic. Then I thought of my father and his friend, Nat.

* * *

Nat had a grocery store around the corner from our apartment in Forest Hills on Queens Boulevard. My father stopped in every night during the dark days of World War II.

One evening as he was buying some milk and bagels, Nat whispered to him. "Mr. Buchwald, you heard about the mustard shortage?"

"There's going to be a mustard shortage?" my father said. "How do you know?"

"We've just been notified by Gulden's that our allotment has been cut by 20 percent. I won't be able to supply you with it as I have in the past."

The fact of the matter was that no one in the family ate mustard. I didn't like it, and neither did my three sisters. My father, as far as I could remember, never touched the stuff.

But struck with fear he said to Nat, "I've been a customer of yours for a long time, Nat. How many jars can you give me?"

Nat told him. "I can let you have 12 from my present shipment. but you can't *tell* anyone."

My father carried the heavy package home and unloaded the mustard in the closet. He happened to mention to a neighbor on the same floor what Nat had told him. and within a week it seemed everyone in Forest Hills had heard that there would be a mustard crisis in the United States, the likes of which the country had never seen.

Mustard started disappearing from shelves all over the area. But my father was secure because he had his connection with Nat, who managed to save a dozen jars for him every time he went into the store.

The food closet in the apartment was jammed, and pretty soon the mustard took over space in the dish closet, and even the broom closet.

My sisters protested that there was no way they could eat all the mustard, even if the war lasted another 10 years.

But Pop told them Nat knew more than they did.

* * *

Once the mustard crisis died down, Nat tipped off my father that Washington was going to cut back oatmeal production by 50 percent. Pop immediately bought every box of oatmeal in the store.

Another time it was tapioca, and then it was canned Argentinian corned beef. By some coincidence whatever wasn't moving in Nat's store, suddenly was going to be in short supply.

I guess Nat's greatest triumph came the day he put a sign in his window saying: "Only Two Cans of Rhubarb to a Customer." There was a run on canned rhubarb in Forest Hills that old-timers remember to this day.

In fairness to Nat, he always took care of his old customers first, and my father managed to wangle two cases of rhubarb out of him, without anybody in the town finding out about it.

While the rest of the family thought Pop had been taken for a ride, he refused to hear one bad thing about his grocer. Years later when we were kidding him, he said indignantly, "Don't make fun of Nat, he gave us mustard during the war."

Dostoyevsky Set to Dance

Valery Panov's 'The Idiot' Is Cheered in Berlin

By David Stevens

BERLIN (IHT) — "The Idiot," Valery Panov's new ballet based on Dostoyevsky's novel, is a rich, sprawling, colorful canvas of Russian life brought to the stage in choreography of uninhibited inventiveness that all but bursts the bonds of conventional ballet.

It won a long ovation — overriding the occasional boo — at its first performance at the Deutsche Oper on Monday, and demonstrated that Panov, almost exactly five years after he and his wife were finally allowed to leave the Soviet Union, is indeed a creative spirit to be reckoned with.

The long ballet — 15 scenes in three acts, with a playing time of more than 2½ hours — is extraordinarily faithful to the novel, from its major events down to some of the most fleeting detail. This in itself suggests some of the choreographic problems — how does one represent an epileptic fit, or Prince Myshkin's final retreat into madness?

For his choreography, Panov seems to have drawn on the full range of his experience — his academic training with the Kirov Ballet, his own particular gifts as a *demi-caractere* dancer, and — not least — his exposure to the abundant variety of the Western dance world. There is also classical mime, ordinary gesturing and imitation conversations, one spoken word ("idiot") and a scream from Myshkin as he collapses in his fit. At times it seemed that the cast was about to burst into song.

On one level this production is a tribute to Russian, or at least Romantic, ballet — there is even a set of variations, almost pure divertissement, in the third act scene in a park in Pavlovsk. On another level it a tribute to Dostoyevsky and his gallery of Russian characters, intensely nostalgic in its impact.

Shostakovich Score

On the musical side it was a tribute to Shostakovich, from whose symphonic, operatic, chamber, dance and film music Panov selected — manifestly with minute care — the entire score for his ballet. What could have been a hodgepodge turned out to be a splendid, and very Russian, ballet score. And more than any concert could possibly do, it demonstrated the range — from the sublime to the parodistic, from the deeply felt to the trashy — of a composer whose artistic life was so encumbered by official impediments. It was well played by the Deutsche Oper musicians under solid conducting of Michael Heise.

Harry Croner

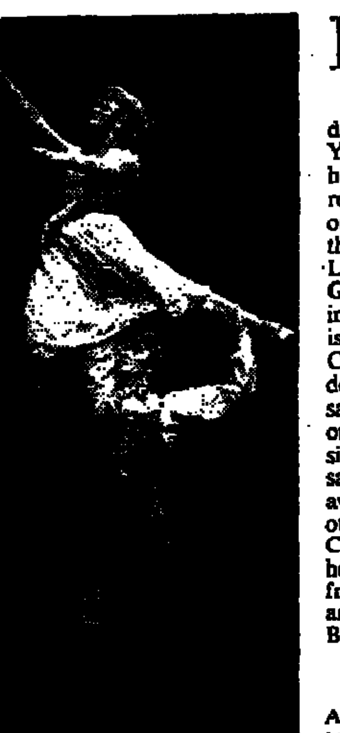
Carnival scene in Valery Panov's Berlin production of 'The Idiot.'

Panov's choreography excelled in delineating character, particularly among the principals. The gentle Myshkin's lyricism and soft leaps contrasted effectively with Rogazhin's Tartar wildness and flamboyance; Aglaya's pure love was effectively distinguished from the extravagant worldliness of Nastasya Filipovna, and many of the secondary roles were outlined with similar sharpness.

Panov, who will share the role of Rogozhin, did not dance in the opening night cast, perhaps a demonstration of confidence in the Deutsche Oper ballet troupe or in his own choreography, neither misplaced.

Vladimir Gelvan, another Soviet expatriate — from the company in Riga and now a member of the Berlin troupe, was a splendid Myshkin. Blond and handsome, he danced with superb control in the predominantly lyrical parts, and displayed tremendous bravura in the final scene, spinning wildly on a rope dangling from a huge bell as projections conveyed hallucinatory visions of a world afire. (Siegfried Palm, intendant of the Deutsche Oper, predicted during an intermission that this production would make a star of Gelvan, and he may be right.)

Eva Evdokimova was a striking, long-limbed Nastasya; Galina Panova an Aglaya of touching innocence and technical assurance, and Reda Sheta powerful as the half-mad, profligate Rogozhin. Igor Kosak made an elegant, self-possessed Ganya, a shade more attractive than Dostoyevsky's, and Charlotte Butler and Sara Rendall brought distinct personalities to the roles of Aglaya's sisters.



Jeanne Wolton

Gelvan and Panova.

Elaborate Staging

The production, designed by Guenther Schneider-Siemssen, was immense and complicated, full of quick changes and scenes taking place simultaneously. It involved realistic scenery and abstract projections, richly appointed interiors and colorful street scenes, icons, onion-domed churches tilted at vertiginous angles, idyllic outdoor scenes (the opening of Act III exuded the same atmosphere as "Eugene Onegin") and a huge Babushka marionette (Mother Russia?) in a carnival street scene. Bernd Mueller's costumes were appropriately varied and colorful.

For Panov, this production may very well mark a turning point. His career since leaving the Soviet Union — after months of persecution and inactivity — has had its ups and downs, and at 40 his horizon as a dancer has to be considered limited. Although he has already done a couple of choreographies for the Berlin troupe, this was his first full-length, original project, and easily his most ambitious and personal since coming to the West.

PEOPLE: *Collector Brewster Adding More Degrees*

Kingman Brewster, U.S. ambassador to Britain, former president of Yale University and holder of more honorary degrees than even he can remember for sure, is busy adding others to the list — the latest being that of Honorary Doctor of Civil Law of Oxford University. **Hannah Gray**, who was provost of Yale during Brewster's presidency and now is president of the University of Chicago, also received an honorary doctorate in the ceremony. Aides said Brewster holds about 40 honorary doctorates from U.S. universities. Since taking over as ambassador in May, 1977, he has been awarded honorary degrees by six other British universities, including Cambridge. In the next three weeks he will collect honorary degrees from Keele, Hull, Queens, Belfast, and Birmingham universities in Britain.

* * *

The **Lee Marvin** trial judge in Los Angeles said he has asked the district attorney's office to investigate accusations that the actor lied on the witness stand. Superior Court Judge **Arthur Marshall** stunned a packed courtroom with the announcement after the lawyer for **Michelle Triola Marvin** accused the actor of virtually admitting perjury in an April 22 interview with a New York columnist. Moments earlier, attorney **Marvin Mitchelson** had held up in court a newspaper clipping of a column by **Jimmy Breslin** in the New York Daily News. "I learned how to lie," Marvin was quoted as saying of the four-month trial. "You had to. Everybody lied. Witnesses, lawyers. I never knew that's how they did it." Mitchelson urged the judge to reconsider his April 18 landmark ruling, which awarded Miss Marvin $104,000 for rehabilitative purposes but denied her a share in Marvin's property. Mitchelson said that if Marvin lied at the trial, the judge may have based his ruling on misinformation and should have given her more money.

* * *

Elmar Oliveira, the first non-Russian violinist to win a gold medal in the Tchaikovsky Competition in Moscow, will perform July 24 at the Newport Music Festival in Rhode Island with two other winners of the prestigious Russian award, **Nathaniel Rosen** and **Mikhail Pletnyov**. In 1978, Rosen became the first American to win a Tchaikovsky gold medal for cellists, the same year Oliveira won his medal. Pletnyov, a 22-year-old Russian pianist, has been giving con[certs] for many years despite hi[s] youth. The Newport concert will b[e] his U.S. debut.

* * *

Alan Ladd Jr., the man responsi[ble] for producing "Star Wars," th[e] biggest grossing movie ever mad[e] has resigned as a company directo[r] and will step down as president o[f] 20th Century-Fox Pictures whe[n] his current contract expires, a[c]cording to the studio. Ladd decide[d] not to renew his contract effecti[ve] Dec. 31, 1980. Ladd's decision [was] made public now in order to giv[e] the studio time to select a succe[s]sor, caught the industry b[y] surprise. The studio had released [a] couple of films this year that ha[ve] not met expectations. However, [it] has another picture in circulatio[n] now, "Alien," which is doing exce[l]lent business. Ladd got $1.9 millio[n] last year in salary and incenti[ve] payments from 20th Century-Fo[x] Film Corp., more than **Denn[is] Stanfill**, chairman of the board an[d] chief executive officer. Ladd, 41, [is] the son of the late actor.

* * *

Back in 1941, when the service o[r]ganization known as the USO g[ot] its start, one of the more popul[ar] way stations was the one in Harle[m] run by a businessman named **Cl[if]ford Alexander**. "Back then the[re] wasn't a great deal of integratio[n] going on in the service," a spok[es]man for United Service Organiz[a]tions said. One result was that t[he] Harlem USO became an importa[nt] stop for many black servicemen. [At] its headquarters in Washington, t[he] USO will honor Alexander, no[w] 82. On hand will be his son, **Cl[if]ford Jr.**, who more than once h[as] talked about the strong feelings [he] has for the USO. That's only pro[p]er since he's secretary of the Arm[y].

* * *

Former Vice President **Spiro A[g]new** will be vacationing in Oce[an] City, Md., through October — a[nd] while he is in the state he will p[ay] $200,000 in back taxes. The Bal[ti]more News-American reported th[at] Agnew, a former Maryland gov[er]nor, arrived in Maryland to p[ay] $200,000 in back taxes through [a] loan from singer **Frank Sinatra**. A[g]new resigned as vice president O[ct.] 10, 1973, after pleading no cont[est] to a federal income tax evasi[on] charge. He now lives in Pa[lm] Springs, Calif.

— SAMUEL JUSTI[CE]

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